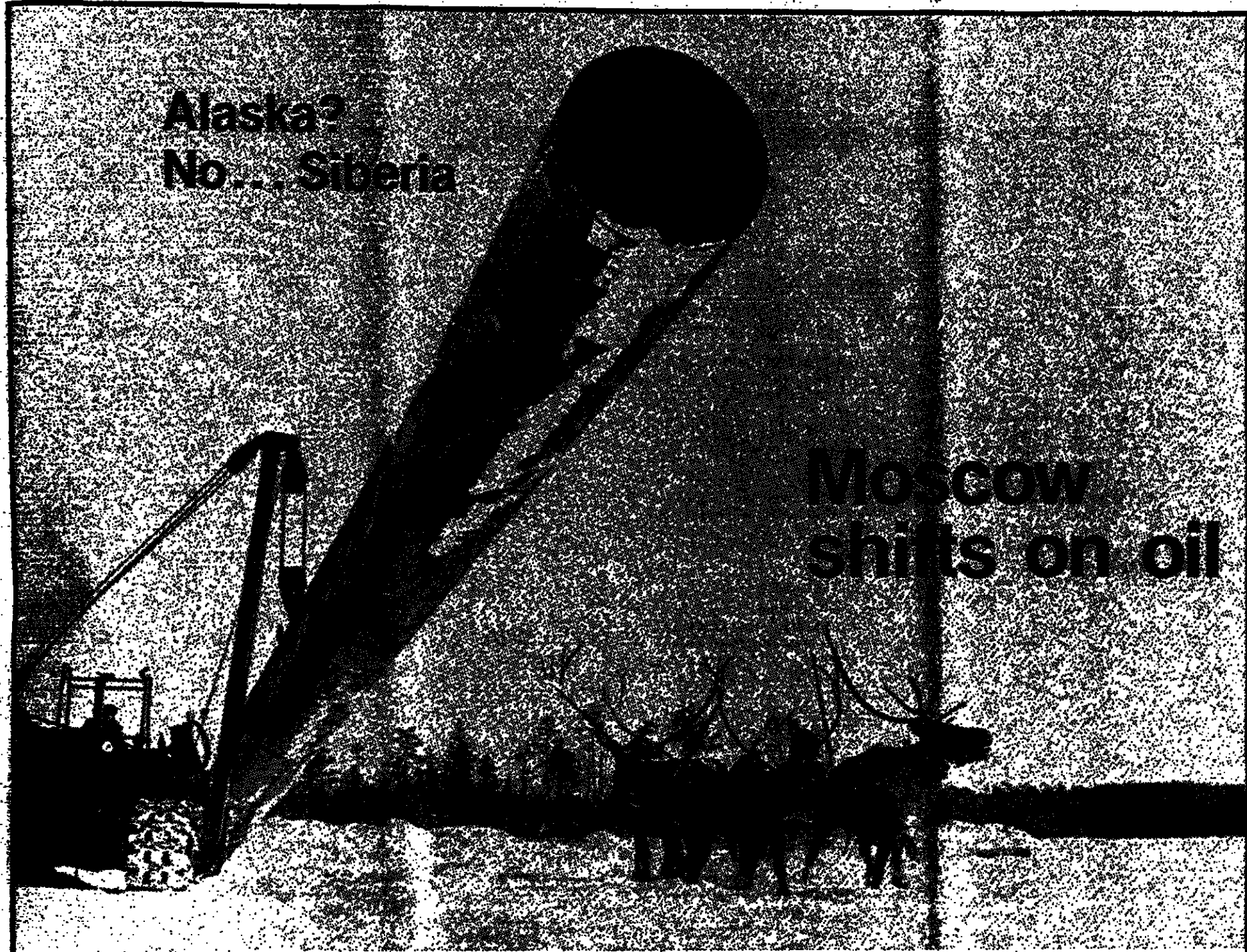


# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1975

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

VOL. 57, NO. 81 TWO SECTIONS INTERNATIONAL EDITION 6p IN BRITISH ISLES 15p ELSEWHERE



Laying natural gas pipeline, Siberia

Sovfoto

## Alaska? No... Siberia

## Moscow shifts on oil

While American policy aims toward restricting imports and encouraging oil exploration at home, the U.S.S.R. is slowing exports — even to allies — with the apparent aim of conserving its domestic reserves.

By Dev Murarka  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow  
There are increasing signs that the Soviet Union is holding down on oil and natural gas production to conserve its deposits rather than export them quickly.

The Soviets are apparently rethinking their oil policy in the light of the energy crisis in the West, analysts here say.

In recent months the Soviet Union has been unwilling to increase either its oil or its natural gas exports. It has even tried to persuade its steady East European customers to buy oil from the Middle East.

Price here is a factor. Moscow charges the current world prices for

its energy products when exporting them to the West. But a large portion of the Russians' oil and gas goes to their East European allies — who still pay prices substantially below the international figure.

### Why shift on Siberia

Some believe the new conservative position of Soviet oil planners may indicate why Moscow has not forcefully pursued a deal with Japan for exploitation of the Tyumen oil reserves in Siberia.

But the most interesting sign of a shift in Soviet oil policy comes from Pyotr Neporozhny, Minister for Electric Power Development and Electrification. In an interview with the weekly New Times (of Feb. 28), quoting the famous 19th-century Russian chemist Dmitry Men-

deleyev, he declared that "burning oil in a furnace is tantamount to burning money."

Mr. Neporozhny is urging that electricity replace gas for heating, cooking, and other purposes in the cities. He says he is convinced that within the next 10 to 15 years electrically driven cars will take over from gasoline-powered automobiles.

He also said in the interview that Soviet scientists are working on electromobility which can be produced on a mass scale.

The Soviet minister deplored the excessive use of oil-driven equipment such as pumps used in the countryside which he said "consume valuable fuel." He wants to convert these to run by electricity, too.

\*Please turn to Page 4

## Thieu's pullback—measuring the morale cost

By Daniel Southerland  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Salon

In a matter of days, President Thieu has ordered massive withdrawals from a number of cities and areas which American and Vietnamese forces had fought to defend for more than 10 years.

So far, the withdrawals have been carried out in an orderly, systematic manner under what has appeared to be little direct pressure from the North Vietnamese.

There appears so far to have been little fighting and few casualties in this latest phase of the battle for South Vietnam.

### Preserving his forces

President Thieu has obviously chosen to give up a number of outlying areas in order to preserve his forces and protect densely populated coastal areas and major cities.

In a radio address Thursday, Mr. Thieu spoke of a "large-scale attack" on the capital of northernmost Quang Tri province and "heavy shelling" of the city of Hue by the North Vietnamese. But it appeared to some observers that he was exaggerating the amount of pressure which the North Vietnamese were applying to these places.

Government spokesmen reported on Wednesday North Vietnamese gunners fired fewer than 20 heavy-weapon rounds into Hue, which is certainly not heavy shelling.

But it did appear that the government was withdrawing its forces from Quang Tri and probably from Hue as well, according to a prearranged plan.

In his brief radio speech, Mr. Thieu accused the North Vietnamese of launching a general offensive throughout South Vietnam.

He said that the Communists had achieved an "obvious preponderance" on a number of battlefields in terms of

troop strengths and firepower. But he claimed that his forces now have stopped the North Vietnamese despite what he described as "restricted military assistance" from the United States.

President Thieu publicly acknowledged for the first time in his radio speech that the Army had abandoned the Central Highlands cities of Kontum and Pleiku. He also confirmed that North Vietnam had complete control over Ban Me Thuot, another city in the highlands.

\*Please turn to Page 2

## Thailand and U.S. strategy

By Geoffrey Godsell  
Overseas news editor of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Thailand's new Prime Minister, Kukrit Pramoj, may well be in office because the conservative military-business interests in his country were scared that his predecessor in the premiership was moving too fast to question the future of U.S. military bases in Thailand.

This despite the fact that Mr. Kukrit told Parliament in Bangkok earlier this week that he would seek the complete withdrawal from Thailand within a year of the 25,000 American troops and 350 American aircraft now there. Importantly though, Mr. Kukrit added some small print, as it were. He said the withdrawal would be sought within a year only "if the political and military situation in this region permits." He admitted also that his policy was one of "dreams, but we are sure we can make the dreams come true."

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## Ford's 'new isolation': just a shift of priority?

By Joseph C. Harsch

President Ford is worried about what he thinks is a revival of "isolationism" in the United States, but some analysts wonder if he has got his definitions right.

There is indeed an enormous inclination in Congress to refuse any more funds for sustaining the governments of Cambodia and South Vietnam, which are left over from the era of American intervention in Southeast Asia. The President thinks that if Cambodia falls others will too and that this will damage the prestige and influence of the United States in all parts of the world.

### Unpopular war

Congress listens and grudgingly may give the President some part of the funds he is asking, provided there is a firm cutoff at the end. But it is not impressed by the argument that any harm would come to the vital interests of the United States if Cambodia

### PATTERN OF DIPLOMACY

and other countries in Southeast Asia as well do fall into communist hands.

There is certainly some element of isolationism stirring around in changes in American public opinion since the Vietnam war became the most unpopular in the history of the United States. There has been some revulsion against foreign adventures so far afield. And it is expected, indeed inevitable, that at a time when people are worried about their jobs and their standards of living at home they will be reluctant to provide funds for people in faraway overseas lands. Isolationism was strong in the United States during the Great Depression. Politicians of both left and right preached variations of "America first."

\*Please turn to Page 2

## Focus

### At -4 degrees F. it's spring

By Elizabeth Pond

Yakutsk, U.S.S.R.  
It is only minus 4 degrees F. these days here in Yakutsk, and that means spring has come to Siberia.

A few bullfinches have already come back from the south. Since the beginning of March children have been skiing and skating — sports that are just too unpleasant to do in the January frosts of minus 58 degrees F. and a lot of Yakutsk city folk have already shed their especially warm reindeer skin boots for more conventional leather boots.

Yakutsk is not quite so cold as the world's "cold pole" at Verkhoyansk, 100 miles north of here in northeast Siberia. But it is runner-up. And it surely is the coldest city in the world to reach a population of 160,000.

To a stranger in town it still looks deceptively like winter. The cold things the cheeks. The sunlight forms halos of tiny snow crystals blowing in the air. The mighty Lena River — 12 miles wide at this point — is still frozen to a depth that supports heavy-duty ice roads across it.

### Three sets of doors

Here windows and doors come in sets of three rather than Moscow's two, so as to form two insulating sockets of air against the frigid outdoors. Apartment houses are elevated on stilts so as not to thaw the permanently frozen ground underneath them.

To year-round residents, however, March means balmy weather. Workers who back future drinking water out of the Lena's clear blue ice are outless and gloveless. The first-to-  
\*Please turn to Page 4

## Congress asks: what did Glomar learn?

By Guy Halverson  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
Congressional hearings on the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's recovery last year of part of a sunken Soviet submarine will focus on whether the effort was worth the cost — and who gave the green light to go ahead.

● Sources say the Ford administration will be asked to justify the \$550 million spent for construction of the giant Glomar Explorer, the salvage vessel built by a corporation controlled by industrialist Howard Hughes.

## Kissinger's Mideast mission now in most critical phase

By Francis Osher  
Special correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Jerusalem  
After 14 hours of government discussions Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin asked Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger Thursday to inform Egyptian President Sadat of Israel's readiness to propose a compromise on a number of controversial issues on the road to an interim agreement.

Officials here, while acknowledging Israel's readiness for concessions, declined to reveal details of Israel's suggestions.

But it is understood that these concern Israel's demand for a commitment by Egypt of nonbelligerence.

They also deal with the questions of the extent of Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai peninsula; the demilitarization of some areas and their supervision as well as the duration of the interim agreement; Egypt's role in the Arab economic boycott of Israel, and anti-Israel propaganda.

### Inquiry may expand into other aspects of U.S., Soviet military intelligence operations

● In initial closed hearings, to begin this spring or early summer, CIA director William E. Colby will be asked to provide an assessment of what military or other scientific information was gleaned from the operation.

Mr. Colby also is expected to be quizzed about reports that other Soviet military equipment also has been recovered by American and British forces, including a Soviet aircraft that reportedly crashed in the North Sea; a Soviet vessel that sank near Japan;

and an airplane, reportedly carrying a recovered nuclear weapon, that crashed in the Sea of Japan.

Other questions also might include: Has it been priority policy under the Nixon and Ford administrations to seek access to Soviet heavy weaponry? Was a special White House-CIA agency set up to oversee such activities?

Have the Soviets been able to acquire important U.S. military equipment?

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## Inside today...



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## Metric system infiltrates U.S. ahead of schedule

By Clayton Jones  
Staff writer of  
The Christian Science Monitor

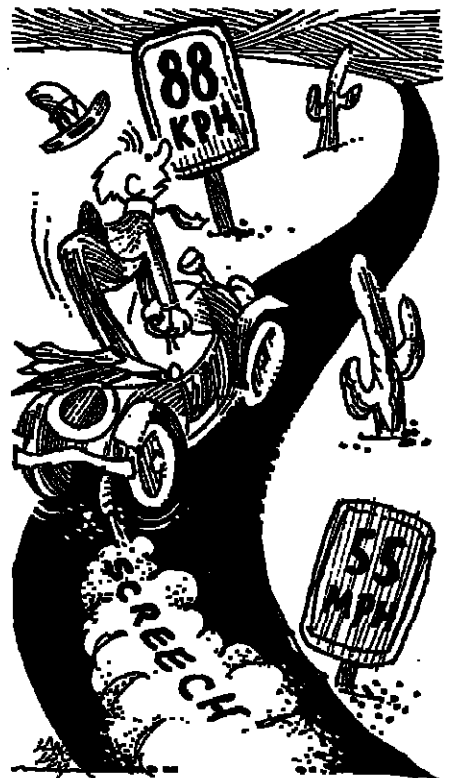
In Pennsylvania, a service station dispenses gasoline by the liter, not the gallon. U.S. crop reports speak of quintals (not bushels) per hectare (not acre) and Maryland school children learn that "a gram of prevention is worth a kilogram of cure."

The United States is drifting — steadily but unofficially — into the metric world.

A number of American institutions are recognizing the inevitable — that the metric system is coming. And the number of recent converts is reigniting a four-year-old debate in the U.S. Congress.

Should the U.S. take the "quick-plunge" approach into metric measurements — or should the nation's metric revolution remain in low gear?

This year, especially, U.S. lawmakers will question the costs of metric conversion to the nation's economy. They also will consider forecasts that U.S. international trade would be  
\*Please turn to Page 4





# Washington split on Cambodia

No more military aid seen—and funds for Saigon only if cutoff dates are set

By Dana Adams Schmidt  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
A clamorous debate is in progress here between the executive branch and Congress about who is to blame for developments in Cambodia, and whether anything can be done about it.

President Ford, the State Department, and Gen. George S. Brown, chief of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, continue to plead with the Congress for military aid for South Vietnam and Cambodia. But knowledgeable sources on Capitol Hill say it now is certain that there will be no more military aid for Cambodia—and that South Vietnam will get sizable additional funds only if the President sets specific dates for ending all Saigon military aid.

General Brown said in a speech delivered in San Diego, Calif., that if American military aid to allies in Southeast Asia, ends, "then we shall face the consequences of 'the click heard round the world' . . . the day the last round of ammunition has been spent by those fighting for their freedom in Southeast Asia."

## Congressmen gloomy

In the view of one European diplomatic observer, the American governmental establishment finds itself

unable to face the grim facts in Southeast Asia, insisting that the United States must provide the means for old allies to fight on, whereas deep pessimism takes hold of more and more congressmen.

While the executive branch is pointing an accusing finger at Congress for not providing timely aid, one expert consultant on Capitol Hill insisted that money could not have prevented the South Vietnamese withdrawals.

This expert traced the present South Vietnamese debacle to the offensive it launched in the months after the Paris agreement in January, 1973. Then, with American encouragement, the South Vietnamese ignored the political scenario laid down by the agreement and pressed forward militarily on all fronts, the expert says.

## Forces overextended

As a result, according to this analysis, the South Vietnamese forces became overextended. Meanwhile, mismanagement, corruption, and inflation weakened the South Vietnamese troops.

In particular, this expert lays the loss of the Central Highlands at the door of mismanagement in the form of South Vietnamese inability to organize and use the spare parts supplied by the United States for its Air Force,

particularly the helicopters needed to maintain the highland outposts.

Pentagon and congressional experts agree, however, that the big question now is the psychological impact of the current losses.

From a strictly military point of view concentration of defenses in the coastal south makes sense, but there is a growing apprehension that morale in the South Vietnamese Army and in Saigon may be collapsing.

Militarily the loss of Hue means that the ARVN on Thursday gave up three provinces, making a total of seven lost to date. Three more appear threatened.

## Major offensive seen

North Vietnam is pulling out its reserve divisions, according to Pentagon informants, and hurling them into a major offensive.

While the losses so far add up to only one-fifth of the total South Vietnamese territory, and 10 percent of its population, they are areas battled over for years. The loss of Hue, the heart of Vietnamese nationalism, which throws the South Vietnamese defense line back to Danang on the coast, would have a particularly severe psychological impact.

President Nguyen Van Thieu has told his country in a radio address that the losses were sustained because South Vietnamese forces were outnumbered and because American aid failed to come. He said that the North Vietnamese had committed an army of 19 divisions, or about 115,000 men to its offensive, including five of their eight strategic-reserve divisions.

# \*Thieu's pullback: measuring morale cost

Continued from Page 1

In the past several days, Saigon government spokesmen had insisted that the government had forces in Kontum and Pleiku and had a foothold in Ban Me Thuot.

The result of the withdrawals has been the loss of most government positions in the highlands—the forested, mountainous area which is not heavily populated but which comprises a huge portion of the territory of South Vietnam.

Some observers in Saigon are describing the withdrawal from key government positions in the highlands as the most significant territorial loss for the anti-Communist forces since North Vietnam became independent from the French in 1954.

The Communists were already entrenched in many parts of the highlands, but their control was by no means as complete as it appears to be now.

## Pullouts elsewhere

In the meantime, the South Vietnamese forces have begun pulling out of other areas as well. Although he did not mention it in his radio message,

Mr. Thieu was said by well-informed sources to have begun withdrawing South Vietnamese marines from the province of Quang Tri. The marines, as well as South Vietnamese paratroopers, fought for months in 1972 with the backing of the U.S. Air Force to recapture the province capital of Quang Tri which was lost in the Communist Easter offensive of that year.

Now it appears that battered Quang Tri has once again been abandoned. To the south of Quang Tri the government has advised civilian inhabitants of the former imperial capital of Hue to evacuate.

## Few troops left

In his radio address President Thieu said rumors that the province which encompasses Hue was being abandoned were "entirely groundless." But the way in which Mr. Thieu was withdrawing forces from the northern sector suggested that he is not leaving enough troops to put up much of a fight for Hue.

It is likely in the view of some well-informed sources that President Thieu will attempt to make a strong

stand instead at Da Nang, South Vietnam's second largest city located 40 miles to the southeast of Hue.

Some of the marines who were withdrawn from Quang Tri are already starting to make up defensive positions at Da Nang.

## An Loc may fall, too

Another town which is likely to be abandoned, according to informed sources, is An Loc, located near the Cambodian border, 80 miles to the north of Saigon.

This was the little rubber-plantation town which withstood a three-month long siege during the 1972 offensive. While neither Hue nor An Loc may have any strategic significance at the moment, both have symbolic importance.

Hue is a center of culture and education and its loss would be of psychological importance, particularly to the inhabitants of the northern part of South Vietnam, because it was once the home of the Vietnamese emperor.

So important is Hue to the Vietnamese that some observers predicted in 1972 that if the city were lost during the offensive of that year, it would mean the downfall of President Thieu.

While not to be compared in any way with Hue, the shattered town of An Loc became of psychological importance as a symbol of resistance in 1972.

## Policing duties to fade in next 10 years

# British to slash defense spending

By Richard Burt  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

London  
"We have now to recognize the fact that our international policing is over. We can no longer afford to patrol the world's sea-lanes."

With this statement Defense Minister Roy Mason unveiled the Labour government's long awaited plan for substantially reducing British defense spending over the next 10-year period.

The plan calls for manpower cuts of 68,000 in the British defense establishment and will virtually end the role of British forces in the Far East, the Indian Ocean, and the Mediterranean.

It brought and immediate and stern reaction from officials of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in Brussels.

A statement issued at NATO headquarters noted that while Britain planned to maintain its troop strengths in central Europe, reductions in Navy and Air Force units would weaken alliance capabilities in northern Europe, the South Atlantic and the eastern Mediterranean.

## Language rated harsh

The statement was couched in unexpectedly harsh language and was said to reflect the concern in Brussels that the British cuts would act as a trigger for other nations to cut NATO-related capabilities.

Mr. Mason said that the cuts would reduce military spending from approximately 6 1/2 percent of the gross national product to 4 1/2 percent—a figure reported to be more in line with what Britain's major European partners, France and West Germany, devoted to defense.

His statement March 19 followed an extensive, year-long review of British defense commitments ordered by Prime Minister Harold Wilson upon entering office in March, 1973.

All three services are severely affected by the reductions. The Royal Navy will lose almost 15 percent of the number of surface vessels planned for the next decade, and warships will leave bases in the West Indies and Singapore next year. In 1979, the base at Malta will be closed and the Navy will end its continuous presence in the Mediterranean.

## Naval visits proposed

[However, the Guardian reported this week that the Navy will maintain regular visits to the region, and under an agreement worked out by NATO, West German naval units will begin more frequent patrols in the eastern Mediterranean to compensate for the decline in the British presence.]

The Royal Air Force also is hard hit. Although it will be allowed to purchase the planned fleet of 385 multi-role combat aircraft (MRCA), which the West German and Italian Air Forces also are acquiring, the rate of delivery of the swing-wing strike aircraft will be reduced by a third. The number of aircraft in the RAF's Transport Command, mean-

while, will be reduced by half and 12 air bases will be closed.

Although the Army will lose more men than the other services, these reductions will come in headquarters and support units. The government's statement claims that the actual combat capability of the Army's main fighting force in West Germany, the British Army of the Rhine, will be enhanced.

## Plans bring criticism

While the new plans for Britain's forces have been criticized by NATO for being too severe, they also have

been challenged by elements within the ruling Labour Party for being far too insufficient, and left-wing critics of the statement have promised to oppose Mr. Mason's program on the floor of the House of Commons.

Because the defense plans are likely to win approval from the majority of opposition party members, this criticism is unlikely to yield any further cuts in the budget. But like the issue of Britain's membership in the European Common Market, a major fight over defense within Labour ranks will open further gaps in Harold Wilson's badly divided party.

# U.S. consumer still paying more, with slimmer wallet

By Harry B. Ellis  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Prices of many consumer goods continue to edge up sharply, and the average American worker has less purchasing power with which to buy them.

This central point emerges from the latest batch of economic statistics released by the government, including the fact that the consumer price index last month rose 0.6 percent, or 7.2 percent on an annual basis.

Real spendable income—what is left to a family after the effects of inflation and taxes—fell 0.5 percent last month, reports the U.S. Department of Labor, and now stands 5 percent below a year ago.

Buried in these somber figures is relative good news, that inflation, which raged at a 12.2 percent rate in

1974, has fallen to a 7.2 percent annual rate so far this year.

Many economists expect the inflation rate to subside further, for wholesale prices—a precursor of retail prices—actually have fallen for three straight months. Also, the deepening recession tends to pull down the inflation rate, as demand for goods and services declines.

Still not known is how much the nation's energy policy, when it finally emerges from Congress, will add to the consumer price index. Though details are not yet clear, the cost of petroleum products, including gasoline and heating oil, certainly will rise.

Food prices, which for two years spearheaded inflation, rose only 0.1 percent in February. But this relative stability was offset by sharply higher prices for many nondurable consumer goods, including clothing, plus new cars. The cost of services, which includes utilities and medical charges, rose 0.8 percent.

# \*What did Glomar learn?

Continued from Page 1

There is also speculation that some congressmen will seek to probe links between Mr. Hughes, now believed living in seclusion in the Bahamas, the CIA, and the Nixon administration.

In a breakfast meeting with reporters Thursday, Sen. Frank Church (D) of Idaho, chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, raised questions about the "cost effectiveness" of the salvage operation.

"I don't know just what was there that had that much importance," he said. "Is the kind of information that is available worth \$350 million?" Mr. Church, who said that it is "inconceivable . . . that the Russians didn't know what we were doing," said he "might" also call Howard Hughes as a witness.

In addition to Mr. Church's Senate inquiry, Sen. Stuart Symington (D) of Missouri said a subcommittee of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee would hold hearings on the salvage operation.

The House Select Committee on Intelligence, headed up by Lucien N. Nedzi (D) of Michigan, also will hold hearings.

## Part of larger inquiry

In the case of the two select committees, however, sources say, the CIA inquiries will only be part of a

"larger" inquiry of U.S. intelligence gathering activities. Many of the early hearings will be private, with some public hearings likely in June.

For now, however, some lawmakers such as Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D) of Montana and Texas Republican Sen. John G. Tower have indicated the operation might have provided some important intelligence information, criticism seems to center on the fact that the Soviet submarine is an older model that has been out of construction since the late 1960s. It was also reported that the sub, as originally believed, was not nuclear powered.

## Information valued

Some Pentagon weapons analysts, however, privately say that anything learned about the construction and design of a major weapons system such as the submarine, including details on seaborne operating procedures, safety equipment, and metallurgy, is useful in gauging the levels of another nation's military attainment. Such information, they say, is useful also in helping to confirm how well conventional U.S. intelligence operations are assessing Soviet weaponry.

At the very least the submarine incident is expected to boost Pentagon efforts to expand the submarine programs.

# \*Ford's 'new isolationism'

Continued from Page 1

But at a time when the President identifies reluctance in Congress over Cambodia as evidence of a new isolationism, the same Congress stands ready and willing to vote such sums of money as the Presidential may ask for Israel, and enters no serious objection to selling arms on a large scale to Iran and Saudi Arabia.

## Substantial logic

The fact of the matter is that Congress is responding less to isolationism than it is to a change in the national sense of priorities. Public opinion and Congress both are concerned more about what happens in the Middle East and to their supplies of oil than they are about the ultimate shape of future governments in Cambodia and Vietnam. There is simply no serious fear by much of the American public that the fall of Phnom Penh for example, would do any great harm outside of Southeast Asia. Indeed, it is being argued that full American withdrawal from there would make more American resources available in other areas important to American interests.

And there is substantial logic in such a view.

American involvement in Asia dates from 1950 when the North Koreans invaded South Korea. President Harry S. Truman picked up the challenge on the theory that North Korea was acting as the forward element in a joint Soviet-Chinese advance aimed first at Japan and ultimately at driving the United States out of the Far East entirely.

But the foundation for this basic anxiety about the Far East was

shaken by Chinese and Soviet border guard incidents dating from 1960.

Once Moscow and Peking had entered into their own "cold war," including border patrol skirmishes over disputed boundaries and development of a major Soviet Army in Central Asia capable of invading China, and once this condition officially had been recognized and accepted in Washington, there ceased to be any basis for the 1950 theory of the joint Soviet-Chinese threat to the interest of the United States in the far Pacific.

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Second-class postage paid at Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A., and at additional mailing offices.

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Postpaid in the United States, its possessions, and all countries throughout the world: One year \$25; six months \$12.50; three months \$6.25; single copy, 15 cents. Annual delivery rates on request.

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Handwritten signature or mark.



## Conflicts with law hinted

# Where should U.S. draw spying line?

By Robert P. Hey  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
How much should international law determine the scope of U.S. covert intelligence activities abroad?  
Sen. Frank Church (D) of Idaho, chairman of the Senate committee investigating the CIA, says international law is relevant, but that "it is impossible to draw hard and fast lines" on whether the Central Intelligence Agency, given U.S. security needs, must always adhere to it.  
"These matters are relative," Senator Church says.  
But Senator Church draws the line at attempted assassinations of foreign leaders, alleged to have been considered in the past. "In the absence of war," he said Thursday at a breakfast with newsmen, "no agency can have the license to murder. . . . Here is a place where a definite line must be drawn. The President of the United States is not a glorified 'Godfather'."

**No strings permitted**  
Senator Church revealed that his committee will look not only into the CIA and FBI, but also into the intelligence-gathering activities of U.S. departments which primarily do other things — such as the Postal Service, which has admitted in recent

days recording mail received by some Americans under requests from several departments; the Agriculture Department, said to have made some such requests, and the Internal Revenue Service.  
He also told reporters that he would not let the Ford administration attach any strings to the providing of information which the committee seeks. Thus far the committee has not received the specific information it has sought from the White House, Senator Church said.  
But he noted that "it's only been a few days" since his committee made the requests, and that he has no indication the Ford administration will not cooperate.  
"But if another week or so passes," he said, "and we still have no documents, the time will have come to make an issue of it." He said that although he seeks to avoid such a confrontation, he would not hesitate to try to obtain such documents by subpoena and court action if necessary.

**Minutes sought**  
Senator Church said he specifically will seek to have the minutes of meetings of the "40 Committee," headed by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, which exerts overall direction of U.S. foreign intelligence gathering. He added that he does not



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

## Church—no 'Godfathers'

know whether such minutes in fact exist, noting that he had received one report that they were not kept in any detail.  
Senator Church says that in the area of domestic surveillance the committee has "a special responsibility to make a full disclosure so the people of this country can understand what the problems are. . . . The most important reason for the investigation is to determine where a threat to the freedom [of American citizens] is involved."  
Senator Church says he expects to disclose publicly any "clear violations" of existing law that surface in the area of domestic surveillance.

## New uses for sea-drilling techniques

CIA salvage of part of Soviet sub—firm claims minerals on vast area of ocean floor

By David F. Salisbury  
Staff writer of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Deep-sea drilling and exploration techniques, developed for scientific studies, are finding new uses:  
• The CIA salvage of one-third of a sunken Soviet submarine has demonstrated that large objects can be recovered in over three miles of water. The ship which carried out the covert operation was a modification of a ship similar to one used by the Scripps Oceanographic Institution for studying the geology of the sea floor.  
• Deepsea Ventures, Inc., the American partner of an international group interested in deep-sea mining, has submitted a claim to the minerals on 24,000 square miles of deep ocean floor. This summer they intend to begin intensively studying the area in preparation for actual mining.  
• Gobal, Marine, Inc., the company which built the Glomar Explorer for Howard Hughes's Summa Corporation, the ship that raised the Soviet submarine, has built other ships capable of drilling for oil in the deep waters off the continental shelf. Scientific drilling has found oil in the deep ocean, but the expense of its recovery is considered prohibitive.  
Aerospace techniques, particularly those of remote control, have been

successfully used in the ocean depths. Deep-sea sleds equipped with remote television cameras can comb the sea floor. Precise drilling methods make it possible to direct several miles of pipe to a desired location from a ship on the surface far above.  
Because of the secrecy surrounding the CIA-financed salvage operation, details of the method used to raise the Soviet submarine have not been revealed.  
However, one of Hughes's competitors has pieced together an outline of the operation based on proprietary information they obtained.  
**Pipe lowered**  
A very heavy pipe was lowered to the submarine. In some way this was attached, probably by a remotely operated underwater device. Then the pipe, with sub attached, was pulled back up section by section. The pipe and derrick on the ship were made much heavier than needed for deep-sea mining.  
After the third of the submarine was raised almost to the surface, it was stuffed into a submerged barge equipped with mechanical arms. The

covered barge was brought to the surface and towed away.  
Commercial efforts aimed at harvesting potato-sized lumps of precious metals that dot the bottom of the ocean floor are similar.  
**Underwater vacuum**  
The most popular design involves a type of underwater vacuum. A long pipe fitted with a suction head is lowered to the bottom. The metallic nodules are scooped in and either sucked or pushed by air bubbles to the surface.  
Several international groups have been attempting to develop the methods to profitably mine these riches since the middle 1960s. But the expense of such an operation and unsolved technical problems combined to make the business community consider this a risky venture.  
Since the Arab oil embargo, however, this attitude is changing in the United States. The prospect that powerful cartels will form among the world's metal-producing nations have strengthened industry arguments that the United States should underwrite their efforts.

## Tough economic laws adopted by Finland

By Reuter

Helsinki  
Finland has clamped controls on all retail prices and ordered a 15 percent surcharge on all imports, in tough moves to combat inflation and restore the nation's balance of payments.  
Finland already has a system of price controls — part of an existing economic mechanism also used to regulate wage deals — but the recent decision was an extension to total control.  
The Cabinet also put forward a bill fixing a compulsory 30 percent deposit to be paid on all imported goods. The deposit would be returned to the importer after six months.  
Ministers decided that until the bill came into force, Finland would apply a 15 percent surcharge on imports.

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## U.S. flood control—still too little

Probers say too much is spent on levees and not enough on controlling flood-plain construction

By John Dillin  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Atlanta  
Early spring is bringing warmer weather, flowers — and the annual bout with severe floods in the Southern United States.  
Tennessee has been staggered by record floods that have already caused \$40 million in damages. Alabama is awash under the flooding Pea River. Even in Atlanta, some homeowners awakened a few days ago to find their cars flooded to the roofs. But, says a new U.S. study, much of this damage is totally unnecessary.  
Investigators from the General Accounting Office (GAO) concluded after a six-state study that "there has been little progress in curtailing disastrous flood losses by... controlling uses of flood-prone lands."

**Losses continue**  
Congress has lavished \$9 billion on flood protection works since 1935 but annual U.S. losses to floods continue to mount and now average about \$1.5 billion a year.

Much of the damage results from developers putting new homes and businesses within a flood plain where high waters are almost as sure to return as the rising sun.  
Growing frustration by Washington policymakers, who find themselves paying more and more each year to bail out victims, led to passage of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973. That new law has some sharp teeth, and beginning July 1, 1975, some flood-prone localities will begin to feel its bite.

**Loans prohibited**  
The act, among other things, prohibits loans from banks or other federally insured institutions to buy or build homes or other structures within flood-prone areas — unless the communities have federally approved land-use plans. Those plans must prohibit construction that could be damaged within the flood plain.  
GAO, however, notes that of 21,600 flood-prone communities, basic studies of flood problems have been completed and sent to only 3,300 as of Dec. 31, 1974. In addition, only 210 new studies are scheduled for 1975.  
"It is obvious, therefore, that at the

present rate, it will be many years before all communities with flood hazards will receive the information needed to regulate the use of flood-prone lands," the study says.

**Funding suggested**  
GAO suggests that Congress look at the possibility of additional funding to speed up the process.  
GAO also takes some federal agencies to task for being careless about government-approved or subsidized projects in flood zones.  
One instance which is cited involves the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).  
"HUD gave preliminary approval in June, 1972, for mortgage insurance totaling \$800,000 on a 60-unit, multi-family project in Texas," GAO reported. Challenged by GAO, HUD officials got a flood-hazard report on the project and found that a 100-year flood "would cover the first floor" of the project with four feet of water. HUD withdrew approval.  
Since that time, notes a HUD official in Washington, the department's standards have been updated to reject projects not adequately protected from flood dangers.

## Peace group hopes to thwart back-tax sale

By the Associated Press

Fremont, Mich.  
Taking a tactic from Depression days, a New-aygo County peace group hopes to thwart the sale of a war protester's property for back taxes.  
Members of the New-aygo County Citizens for Peace took an ad in a recent edition of the weekly Fremont Times-Indicator urging those who oppose wars to bid for the property of Paul Snyder, a local veterinarian.  
Mr. Snyder's property is to be sold April 2 when Internal Revenue Service agents open sealed bids.  
Mr. Snyder and his wife, Addie, concede they owe about \$3,000 in federal taxes withheld as a war protest since the invasion of Cambodia in 1971, but they claim the property to be sold is worth nearly \$80,000.  
"Making a bid of pennies for farm property being foreclosed for failure to meet mortgages was a common tactic among angry farmers during the Depression. If their bids succeeded, the property was returned to its owner and the mortgage torn up."

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# How women can sharpen managerial skills

By the Associated Press

New York  
Sexist prejudice is a main topic at a continuing series of nationwide seminars sponsored by the American Management Associations and designed to help women executives in business, government, and education sharpen their managerial skills.

The consensus is, "Things are better, but there's plenty of sexist prejudice left in business," reports James L. Hayes, president of the AMA.

Other frequently discussed subjects are: how aggressive should a woman be, and how to handle token promotions.

One problem faced by these women executives, they note, is the employee who doesn't want to work for a woman. In fact, many women at the seminar admit they expressed similar sentiments years ago about their female bosses.

The problem is familiar to Mr. Hayes, a former dean of the School of Business Administration at Duquesne University in Pittsburgh. He recalls it was a frequent gripe on college campuses, where professors often dislike working for women professors.

"I call it nonmalicious jealousy," he says. "The best way to handle this is to call the person in and explain that you want him to advance in his career but to do that he'll have to work effectively with you. If that doesn't work, tell the employee that you don't want him in your department."

A prime concern for women at the seminars is how to get ahead.

"Above all, be visible," advises DeAnne Rosenberg, one of the seminar's leaders. "Send memos, give training classes, get your name in the company newspaper, even if it's just a cute quote. Join professional organizations and show up at the meetings. You're sure to be one of the few women there."

One younger woman pointed out that she does get promotions, but they're minor ones, tokens really.

## Consult the boss

Miss Rosenberg said, "To escape from a dead-end, 'token' promotion, a woman must open up communications with her boss — plug him into her plan."

"Go to your boss with a brief job description and ask for his suggestions on how you can best improve your performance. Involve him in your plans, keep him informed on your progress, and give him credit for your improvement. In this way, he will have a vested interest in your performance results."

Miss Rosenberg says, "Unlike a man, a woman cannot very well invite her boss to dinner or to play tennis or golf because the boss might think she has romance in mind. But you can go to lunch with him and you can drop

into his office and discuss houseplants and dogs."

One mistake women are warned about is overcompensating for traits they are afraid they may have.

Mr. Hayes said, "Women managers often don't perceive themselves in the same way their employees perceive them. That's what sensitivity training is all about. A woman might try to overcome what she perceives as female faults — she thinks she's indecisive, easygoing, soft."

"Overreacting, she might become arrogant, tough, and unyielding, all of the things we condemn in any manager, male or female."

# Declaration of young independence

By the Associated Press

Wilmington, Del.

Ask a group of grade-school pupils to come up with their own version of the Declaration of Independence, and what is the response?

A surprising dedication to the future, says Richard A. Struck, principal of Lore Elementary School. He asked his 5th and 6th grade classes to compose a declaration of independence for 1975 as a bicentennial project.

Here are some excerpts:  
"We, the students of Lore, pledge ourselves to the future of the United States. . . . We will conquer all the diseases . . . overcome hate, prejudice, doubt, fear, unemployment, and starvation. In that way there will

be no more robberies, murders, or wars. . . .

"We will have better education . . . more freedom in the classroom . . . more and better trained policemen and better equipment for police and firemen. The United States will stop getting mixed up in wars which are none of their business. We will stop inflation once and for all. . . .

"People will start to become more self-sufficient — grow food, make clothes, and build things. Our leaders, including the President of the United States, will set the good examples."

Mr. Struck, who wrote the final

document on parchment from suggested versions written by the school's eight 5th and 6th grade classes, said the students took their assignment seriously — with one possible exception.

They declared the voting age should be lowered to 14.

"One class said the voting age should be 11, but I played it safe and left it at 14," Mr. Struck said.

The school's 224 students and teachers signed the declaration.

Mr. Struck says he hopes to present it personally to President Ford.

## Full labeling of baby foods asked

By the Associated Press

Washington

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) was petitioned recently by 58 congressmen and two consumer groups to require full ingredient disclosure and percentage labeling of baby foods.

Charging that baby food companies are deceiving the public, the petition said that American mothers should know as much about the food they feed their infants as they are told on labels of orange juice beverages and seafood cocktails.

"Current baby food labels are misleading because they give the impression that the contents are pure product egg yolk, beef, apples, etc., when, in reality, they contain significant amounts of non-nutritious ingredients," said Rep. Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D) of New York, who said he was spokesman for the petitioners.

Present FDA regulations require the listing of ingredients in order of predominance, although the first may be only a fraction larger in quantity than the second, he said. The petition seeks percentage labeling of any ingredient constituting more than 2 percent of total weight.



AP photo

## Chilly suricats congregate under heat lamp

When the temperature drops below freezing at the Frankfurt Zoo, these mammals, who come from southern Africa, seek the warmth of a spot reflector.

# Portugal : un coup qui n'a pas de sens

Il se peut que l'inquiétude de la droite politique portugaise quant aux ambitions nationales de la gauche radicale ait été particulièrement justifiée. Toutefois le « contre-coup » monté près de Lisbonne par des hommes de droite, utilisant deux avions à hélices qui s'en sont pris à des casernes d'artillerie, représentait une méthode absurde et une stratégie politique stupide.

Toutefois cette attaque aura vraisemblablement fait le jeu des hommes de la gauche radicale du Mouvement des forces armées qui a renversé en avril 1974 le chef d'État M. Caetano et l'a remplacé par le général Vasco Gonçalves, homme de gauche. On aurait pu croire avant cette tentative sans succès de la semaine dernière que la gauche allait au devant d'une grave déception lors des élections prévues pour le 12 avril. Le parti communiste, qui occupe un des quatre sièges politiques du Conseil, ainsi que d'autres groupuscules de la gauche n'allaient guère, selon toute expectation, gagner du terrain. Le recul de ces élections, ou la confusion qui règne à ce sujet, peut tourner à leur avantage.

Pour le Portugal, le meilleur espoir consiste à bâtir sur un fondement de démocratie parlementaire laquelle est à l'heure actuelle le mieux représentée par la direction modérée des socialistes et démocrates populaires qui occupent les autres sièges au Conseil. Le leader socialiste, Mario

Soares, et le leader démocrate populaire, Francisco Sa Carneiro, ont fait preuve d'une habileté considérable en vue d'atténuer, dans les décisions à prendre, l'action des extrémistes. Semer le trouble en période électorale pourrait non seulement rendre sans effet les élections elles-mêmes, mais également ces espoirs de stabilité qui permettraient à des modérés comme M. Soares de resserrer les liens avec les modérés du M.F.A., liaison dont on pourrait attendre l'apparition de la politique nationale la plus constructive.

Quant aux accusations selon lesquelles les U.S.A. auraient eu quelque chose à faire avec la tentative en question, il n'y a apparemment aucune raison de recuser les dénégations officielles de Washington.

Au cours des dernières années, le Portugal a fait de grands progrès en procédant à la dissolution de son empire africain, par la libéralisation de la femme, en relâchant la censure à laquelle était soumise la presse et en donnant du pouvoir à la classe ouvrière. Il faut espérer que les événements de la semaine dernière ne retarderont guère cette nation dans l'exécution du devoir auquel elle est confrontée : établir un système parlementaire dans la pleine acception du terme.

[Cet article a paru en anglais dans le Monitor du 13 mars, à la dernière page.]

# Portugals sinnloser Coup

Die Besorgnis der portugiesischen Rechten darum, was die radikale Linke für das Land anstrebt, mag zum Teil berechtigt gewesen sein. Doch der von dem rechten Flügel geführte Gegenanschlag, bei dem zwei Propellerflugzeuge die Artillerie-Barracken in der Nähe von Lissabon angriffen, war in bezug auf die Methode und die politische Strategie absurd.

Der Angriff könnte sehr wohl den radikalen Linken in der „Bewegung der Streitkräfte“ zugute kommen, die im vergangenen April Ministerpräsident Caetano absetzten und den linksgerichteten Brigadegeneral Vasco Gonçalves zum Ministerpräsidenten ernannten. Vor dem kürzlich mißlungenen Coup schien der linke Flügel auf eine Enttäuschung in den am 12. April stattfindenden Wahlen zuzusteuern. Es wurde nicht damit gerechnet, daß die kommunistische Partei, die einen der vier politischen Sitze im Kabinett innehat, und andere linksgerichtete Splittergruppen an Boden gewonnen haben würden. Ein Aufschub der Wahlen oder Unklarheiten darüber könnten sich für sie als vorteilhaft erweisen.

Portugals größte Hoffnung besteht darin, auf der Grundlage einer parlamentarischen Demokratie zu bauen, die im Augenblick am besten durch die gemäßigte Führung der Sozialisten und der Volksdemokraten vertreten wird, die die anderen Sitze im Kabinett innehaben. Mario Soares,

der Führer der Sozialisten, und Francisco Sa Carneiro, der Führer der Volksdemokraten, haben beträchtliches Können gezeigt, wenn es darum ging, bei Beschlüssen den Einfluß der Extremen zu schwächen. Eine Atmosphäre der Unruhe könnte nicht nur die Wahlen selbst, sondern auch die erwünschte Stabilität zum Scheitern bringen, die es den Gemäßigten wie Mario Soares erlauben würde, engere Beziehungen mit den Gemäßigten in der „Bewegung der Streitkräfte“ anzuknüpfen; aus solch einer Verbindung könnte sich sehr wohl die vorteilhafteste politische Linie entwickeln.

Was die Beschuldigungen angeht, daß die USA an dem Coup beteiligt waren, scheint kein Grund vorzuliegen, warum man das offizielle amerikanische Dementi nicht akzeptieren sollte.

Portugal hat in den vergangenen Jahren Fortschritte darin gemacht, seinen Kolonialbesitz in Afrika aufzulösen, die Frauen zu emanzipieren, die Pressezensur zu lockern und der Arbeiterbewegung mehr Macht einzuräumen. Es bleibt zu hoffen, daß die jüngsten Ereignisse das Land nicht zu sehr von seiner Aufgabe abhalten werden, eine gänzlich parlamentarische Regierung aufzubauen.

[Die englische Fassung dieses Artikels der Schriftleitung erschien auf der letzten Seite der Ausgabe vom 13. März.]

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Workers endure end-of-the-world conditions

## Siberian oil fields guarded by swamp, weather

By Reuter

Moscow  
Western Siberia is among the world's most daunting regions for oil drilling: in summer an impassable swamp, in winter a howling wilderness with temperatures down to minus-60 degrees F.  
Yet, according to Soviet geologists, this inhospitable terrain has an underground ocean of oil.  
It is only 10 years since oil was first struck at Lake Samotlor in the basin of the River Ob, which winds 2,230 miles northward to the Arctic Ocean. Now more than 100 deposits have been discovered over a featureless area stretching 600 miles from east to west and 900 miles from north to south, what is known as Tyumen Province.

China admits 'biggest' Western tour group

By Reuter

Peking  
The biggest group of Western tourists to enter China has visited factories, schools, and communes around the southern city of Canton, according to reports.

Last year, the Tyumen fields produced 116 million tons of oil and are expected to overtake the traditional Volga-Urals area as the country's leading oil-producing district.  
In summer, 80 percent of the region is covered with water, scattered with mosquito-infested woodland.

Everything made of metal quickly sinks into the quagmire, temporary roads become unusable, trucks get hopelessly stuck, and workers walk about in hip-length rubber boots.

In winter, savage winds from the Arctic Ocean blow down the River Ob as though through a wind tunnel. But the swamps do not, always freeze solid. If snow falls early, before the earth has frozen, the bogs under the snow engulf heavy machines.

Where work is easy

"The easiest region to work in is the middle reaches of the Ob, where there are large areas of marshland and taiga [forest]," says Yuri Eriv, Lenin Prize-winning chief of the Tyumen Geological Organization.

"After that comes the forest-tundra zone, which has patches of permafrost and is completely roadless in summer. Still farther north you come to the tundra proper, where work is

possible only in winter, despite the severe frosts."

Mr. Eriv says that because there is no surface rock, drilling rigs have to be set up on poles. "This complicates the work and increases the costs."

Oilmen have hit on a technique known as cluster drilling, explains Viktor Muravlenko, chief of the Tyumen Oil and Natural Gas Organization and nicknamed "the Siberian oil king."

Island built up

"First we build up a small island in a swamp or lake and then from it we drill 10, and sometimes 20 inclined bore holes," he says.

In summer diving crews are busy day and night because some of the oil fields are flooded and divers are needed to carry out repairs on wells and put them into operation.

Transport is the key factor and, given the conditions, air transport is vital. Last year the state airline Aeroflot carried nearly one million passengers on special services in the area.

Rather than build temporary settlements in the tundra, planes take off from the Tyumen towns every Thurs-

day carrying crews to the oil fields, where they stay a week until the next crew arrives.

Provisions, machines, everything has to be airfreighted in at high cost.

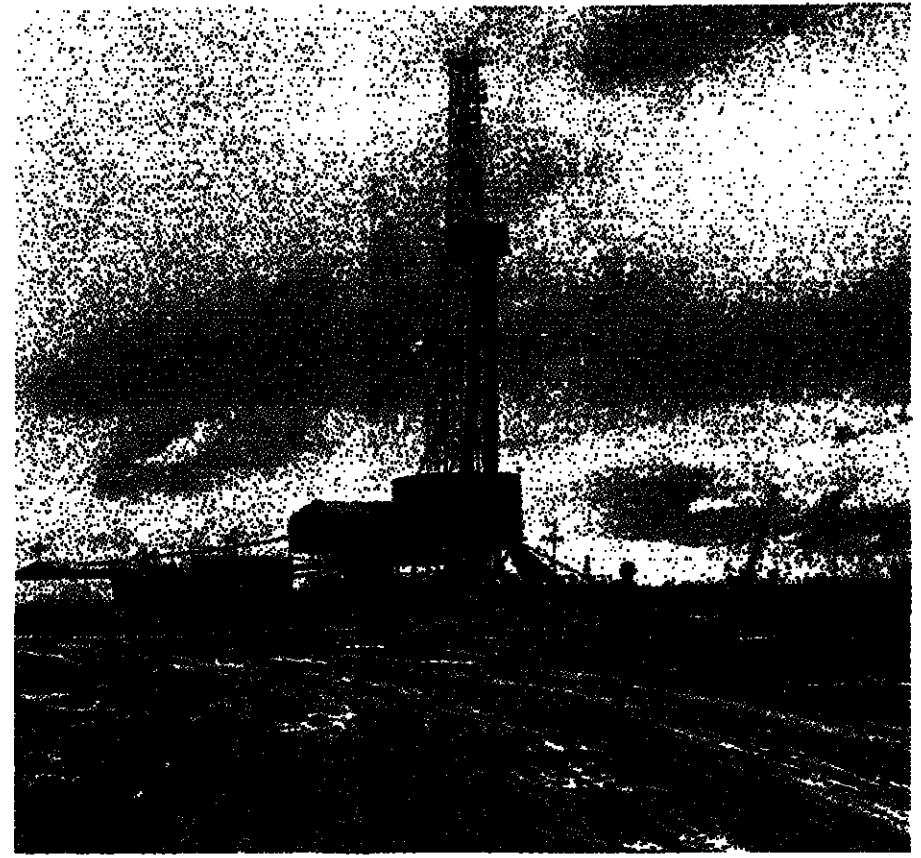
Permanent ferroconcrete roads are being built, but earthworks in this treacherous region have to be so elaborate that the network is only increasing at the rate of 60 miles a year.

The newspaper Socialist Industry said in 1970 the prime cost of extracting Tyumen oil was about \$5.20 a ton. But in 1972 the newspaper Izvestia said by the time it had been pumped 1,100 miles to the industrial Khabarovsk area on the Volga it cost \$23 a ton.

In 1974 the Soviet Union as a whole produced 459 million tons of crude oil, and aims to increase this to up to 645 million tons in 1980.

The Soviet Union does not reveal its own estimates of its oil reserves. However, a Western estimate in 1973 put the known amount at 10.9 billion tons.

New deposits are found every year in the Tyumen region.



By Charlotte Saikowski

Drilling rig at Lake Samotlor in Western Siberia

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Mild weather brings out the flowers in Paris

AP photo

## No reason given for abrupt cancellation

## Soviet scientists shelve anniversary plans

By Elizabeth Pond  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow — As the Soviet Academy of Sciences' annual meeting drew to a close this month, it was still not clear what had happened to its gala 250th anniversary celebration.

The festive meeting was originally scheduled for last May — with invitations already sent out to foreign scientists — when the event was abruptly canceled with no explanation.

Press accounts of the annual meeting note that anniversary celebrations were held last year in republic Academies of Science but stay silent on any national celebration.

Speculation as to why the celebration was postponed centered on the expense, the imminent change of academy leadership, or the Soviet embarrassment over a "science seminar" conducted by dissident Jewish scientists. No hypothesis has been confirmed, however.

## Weekly sessions

The "science seminar" is held weekly in a Moscow apartment by Soviet Jewish scientists who lost their jobs after applying to emigrate to Israel — but who were also barred from emigrating. These scientists called a rival meeting for the time of the academy's scheduled celebration last year — and some observers speculated that the Kremlin feared a show of solidarity with the Jewish scientists by foreign guests.

Whatever the reasons for the postponement, they did not block the academy's more modest annual meeting this month. In the main presentation President Mstislav Keldysh enumerated Soviet achievements in various fields.

Perhaps the outstanding accomplishment was Soviet work on magnetohydrodynamics (MHD) — a field the Soviet Union has virtually to itself. According to Mr. Keldysh the Institute of High Temperatures expects to put one of these generators into industrial operation this year. MHD energy is clean and is consid-

ered here to be the wave of the future in energy supply.

Another potentially significant achievement hailed by Mr. Keldysh was increasing the sensitivity of Raman spectroscopy a million times. This could help solve a major problem in this area, as the Raman light-scattering process currently requires an enormous amount of light or gives very little signal for a researcher to read.

A third field in which the Soviet Union has excellent theoreticians is semiconductor photography. Mr. Keldysh reported that at the Physical Engineering Institute "a fast-acting, semiconductor photographic system of ionization type with controlled photographic sensitivity has been de-

veloped which photographs the infra-red part of the spectrum at a speed of two million pictures per second." Mr. Keldysh did not specify the key point of how far into the infra-red spectrum this can be carried.

In high-pressure research Mr. Keldysh reported accomplishment of "record pressures of several million atmospheres." This, he said, led to a "transition from a dielectric into a metallic condition in carbons, carbondium, and sodium chloride." At under three million atmospheres, he said, there was a sharp increase in conductivity of the materials.

Western sources note that the Soviet Union has essentially caught up by now with American high-pressure

research as conducted in the General Electric laboratories.

Also hailed by Mr. Keldysh were Soviet space shots to Mars and the Salyut orbiting laboratory.

In addition, Mr. Keldysh cited commissioning of the world's largest reflector telescope; testing of the first section of the world's largest radio telescope with antennae of variable profile down to the one millimeter band; neutrino research; fabrication of ultrafine nuclear sieves; and pushing laser research down to wavelengths of 8 to 14 microns.

Mr. Keldysh also praised Soviet genetic experiments at some length. This is a field the Soviet Union is now pushing hard in to catch up with the West.

## Brazil's sober look at offshore oil

By the Associated Press

Rio de Janeiro — The oil euphoria that gushed up in Brazil last December has faded. Now there is a sober awareness that the payoff from a promising offshore strike is years and many millions of dollars away.

But official hopes remain high that the find eventually will more than double Brazil's production and shrink its oil import bill — the biggest of any Latin American country.

The government is quietly making big news investments to test the potential of new reserves and then tap them.

The state-run oil monopoly, Petrobras, says it plans to spend \$400 million in 1975 on exploration and development. That is 90 percent more than 1974.

When the government announced Nov. 25 that one of their ships, the Petrobras II, had made a major discovery east of the city of Campos, the country suddenly was caught up with the prospect of an oil bonanza.

Newspaper headlines predicted Brazilian self-sufficiency in oil, the stock market shot up, and businessmen celebrated.

## Credibility bolstered

At Campos, the Lions Club put up a sign saying, "Welcome to Campos, the Petroleum Capital."

President Ernesto Geisel said in a year-end speech that the discovery of oil near Campos and at sites farther north enhanced Brazil's "credibility in international financial circles." He said Brazil's oil production was sure to expand significantly within a few years, but he noted that this would require "intensive work in evaluation and development."

Since then, newspaper headlines on oil have lost their urgency, and Petrobras shares — which led the stock

market boomlet — have dropped slightly and leveled off. Officials and businessmen are back to worrying about immediate economic problems, such as what to do about Brazil's multibillion-dollar trade deficit.

The deficit was aggravated in 1974 by oil imports that cost nearly \$3 billion, up from about \$1 billion in 1973. Brazil uses about 750,000 barrels of oil a day and produces less than 200,000.

## Four years to tap

After the discovery of the Garoupa oil field off Campos, the president of Petrobras estimated that the field would produce 200,000 barrels a day within two years.

But a Petrobras spokesman said recently that it might take four years for production to start, and he said the 200,000-barrel estimate was premature.

One basis for Brazilian oil optimism has been a Petrobras report that 12 other limestone formations similar to Garoupa have been detected in the 300-foot-deep sea off Campos. The company says that a total of about 15 exploratory wells will be drilled in the region.

The spokesman said Petrobras also is pressing ahead with exploratory drilling off the shore of neighboring Espirito Santo state, in the mouth of the Amazon River and in the Amazon jungle of Acre state — not far from oil fields discovered across the border of Peru.

## Helicopters needed

"That's a very difficult region," the spokesman said, referring to Acre. "The equipment goes in by helicopter."

Brazil's most productive oil fields currently are in the undersea platform off the state of Bahia. Several smaller fields have been discovered and are under development off the shores of other northeastern states.

## Ethiopia's civil war unseen—on purpose

By Henry S. Hayward  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia — Ethiopia's civil war with the Eritrean rebels is an unseen war as far as Addis Ababa is concerned.

Unseen because the Provisional Military Government does not intend to have it witnessed at firsthand by its own or foreign newsmen at present.

The fight does not go entirely unreported because Western journalists in Addis Ababa have been able to telephone Asmara, the Eritrean capital city 600 miles to the north, to obtain brief secondhand accounts of military activities there. And some free-lance journalists have reported the war from the rebels' side.

Four Western correspondents managed to reach Asmara in mid-February.

Despite Ethiopian police and military efforts to prevent them. They filed reports of heavy fighting to their editors.

As far as is known, no journalists have been there since. Others who tried to visit the combat area were turned back by roadblocks. Some were arrested for their efforts and spent a few hours or a night in jail. A few were escorted to planes to take them out of Asmara or Ethiopia.

The Provisional Military Government plainly does not intend to have the war reported in detail at this crucial stage. It concedes that serious fighting is taking place, but it issues no military communiqués to the public chronicling the action. Nor does it hold military briefings, daily or otherwise, for correspondents.

The Ethiopian press can carry reams of comment about the battle of Adowa, which happened 79 years ago, but nothing of the battles in and around Asmara and Keren, which have been going on since late January.

## Sympathy forfeited

By drawing a curtain over this civil conflict, somewhat as deposed Emperor Haile Selassie's aides tried to hide the dimensions of the great drought and famine of 1973, the government is forfeiting considerable sympathy.

The drought and famine, when finally exposed, largely by foreign newsmen and relief officials, helped bring this military regime to power early in 1974.

As far as can be determined, the government has committed elements of three of its four divisions in Eritrea. The Second Division, nor-

mally based there, has been augmented by portions of the First Division (the former palace guard unit) and of the Fourth Division.

This amounts to about 20,000 men, including territorial and special police units. The Third Division, which guards the Ogaden area in the sensitive southeast border region with Somalia, is said to be untouched.

On the other side, Eritrean secessionist forces are believed to number only about 8,000 effectives. They operate mostly in small groups, using hit-and-run guerrilla tactics against the Ethiopian Army.

They are described as much more frugal in their use of ammunition, which may indicate supply difficulties on their side. Government forces, by contrast, reportedly have been trigger-happy, tending toward steady sprays of automatic weapons fire during their attacks.

## Volvo to try methane as fuel for autos, trucks

By Reuter

Gothenburg, Sweden — The Volvo car firm is to experiment next year with 300 cars and buses using methanol as a possible substitute for gasoline and diesel fuel.

A company spokesman said some of the vehicles would run on pure methanol while others would use a mixture of methanol and diesel fuel or gasoline.

He said the fuel would be developed by Svensk Methanolutveckling, a company set up recently. It is owned 60 percent by the government and 40 percent by Volvo.

## Seattle hires 'meter person'

By the Associated Press

Seattle — The uniform is the same but that is where the similarity ends for Seattle's newest parking checker, the first male "meter maid" in this city's history.

Terry Hindman, 19, said he wants to be a patrol officer eventually.

His supervisor, Maxine Davis, said he will be trained in the office for several days then hit the street in his own three-wheeler.

As for uniform, he'll dress like his 35 female counterparts: red cap, red pullover sweater, and dark blue pants.

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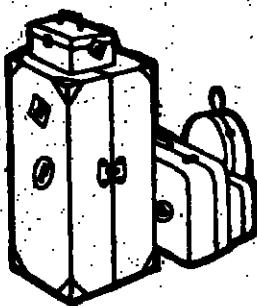
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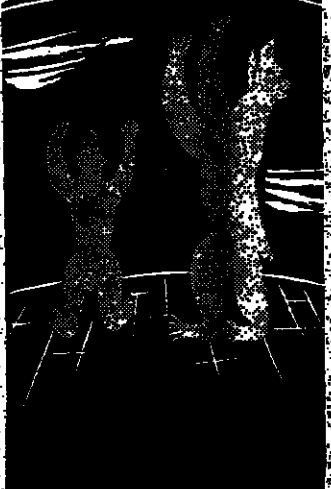
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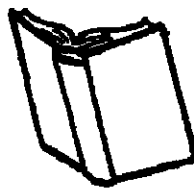
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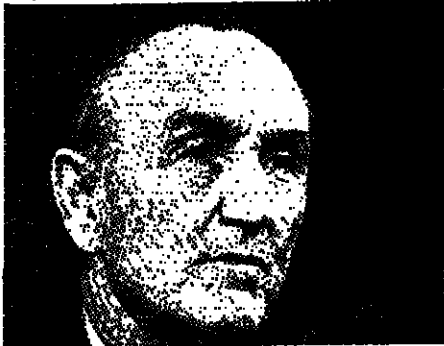
EDITED BY BERTRAM B. JOHANSSON

# Inside the news—briefly

WITH ANALYSIS  
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS  
AROUND THE WORLD

## Senate drive shifts to tax compromise bill

Washington  
The Senate agreed Thursday to junk its previous effort to write a tax-cut bill and start from scratch with a compromise version that would virtually assure a \$100 across-the-board payment to every retired person.



Sen. Mike Mansfield

The immediate effect of the vote was to wipe out, at least for the time being, Senate votes restricting the oil-depletion allowance and repealing two other laws that grant preferential treatment to foreign corporate income.

By an 85-to-11 vote, the Senate adopted a motion by Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield directing the Finance Committee to abandon its own \$29.2-billion tax-cut bill and substitute Senator Mansfield's version that would cost an estimated \$28 billion to \$31 billion.

Senator Mansfield's substitute bill would include about \$3 billion to be distributed across the board to Social Security recipients. Each would get \$100.

## African group calls for new Rhodesian war

Dar es Salaam, Tanzania  
The liberation committee of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) has appealed to Rhodesia's nationalist guerrillas to prepare for a renewed war against Ian Smith's white minority government.

A mobilization call, issued Wednesday night by the committee's headquarters here, said Monday's assassination of nationalist leader Herbert Chitepo in Lusaka was final proof that the Rhodesian Government was not interested in a peaceful settlement to the independence dispute.

"The liberation committee takes this

opportunity to appeal to the Zimbabwean [Rhodesian] freedom fighters to get ready for the intensification of the struggle in every field and by all means," the statement said.

## Congress calls on Fed to increase credit flow

Washington  
The Senate approved without objections Thursday a sense-of-Congress resolution directing the Federal Reserve to conduct the nation's monetary policy in a way that will encourage lower long-term interest rates and more available credit.

Senate and House conferences on Wednesday combined similar resolutions from the chairman of both Senate and House Banking committees.

House Banking Chairman Henry Reuss (D) of Wisconsin, praised the agreement as an historic measure expressing Congress's wishes on the conduct of monetary policy. He said he expected House approval before the Easter recess.

## Chess champ Fischer refuses to defend title

Bergen aan Zee, the Netherlands  
A top official of the International Chess Federation (FIDE) said Thursday that world chess champion Bobby Fischer had told him he will refuse to defend his title against Soviet challenger Anatoly Karpov.

Florencio Campomanes, a FIDE deputy president, said Fischer had telephoned him from the United States and told him: "It's all off."

Mr. Campomanes said Fischer told him he would not play the title match, scheduled for Manila in June, because FIDE's extraordinary congress here had rejected Wednesday one of his demands for basic changes in the match rules.

Delegates representing 70 of FIDE's 89 member countries turned down Fischer's demand that the challenger must win by at least a 10-to-8 margin.

## North Koreans accused of tunneling

Panmunjom, Korea  
The United Nations Command and South Korea accused North Korea Thursday of digging infiltration tunnels into the South, big enough for vehicles

and large numbers of troops to pass through rapidly.

South Korean Defense Minister Suh Jyong-Chul said North Korea aimed to use the tunnels for a planned invasion in October. If completed, he said, the tunnels would be big enough for a division of troops as well as vehicles and artillery to pass through in an hour.

U.S. Navy Rear Adm. Henry Morgan, the chief UN Command armistice officer, protested that North Korea was building two tunnels across the demilitarized zone in its western and central sectors. These were in addition to a tunnel discovered by South Korea in the central western sector last November. North Korea rejected the charges as "nonsense," and accused South Korea of digging the tunnels.

## Another Hughes dilemma: 'Spruce Goose'

Los Angeles  
Recluse billionaire Howard Hughes' Summa Corporation, builders of the sophisticated vessel that secretly recovered sections of the sunken Russian missile sub, must decide the fate of another mysterious and often controversial project — the "Spruce Goose."



The 'Spruce Goose'

A "Save the Spruce Goose" campaign is under way here to save the world's largest airplane. It should be put on display in one piece, instead of in bits and pieces around the world, said the City Council in a resolution passed unanimously Wednesday.

The plane has eight engines and a wingspan of 320 feet. Hughes' Summa Corporation recently announced plans to cut the wooden craft into pieces and donate them to museums throughout the world.

But council president John S. Gibson said the plane is "a legend in aviation and should be preserved rather than being virtually destroyed."

The council urged the federal

government and the Summa Corporation to hold off for 90 days to give people trying to save the Spruce Goose time to find a place to display it.

## Publication of Nixon papers to take years

Washington  
Richard M. Nixon's presidential papers and tapes may not be available to the public for several years, the federal government's housekeeping agency said Thursday.

The General Services Administration (GSA) said full publication of the materials could be delayed for as much as three years by court challenges by lawyers for the former president and by the massive task of sorting and cataloging the materials.

The Nixon lawyers contend that publication would violate Mr. Nixon's constitutional rights of privacy.

Congress approved legislation three months ago ordering the Nixon White House papers and tapes to be made public and charging the GSA with devising a method under which such publication could take place.

The GSA has recommended to Congress that Watergate-related materials be the first of the Nixon files to be released.

## Cambodia battle focus shifts to Neak Luong

Phnom Penh, Cambodia  
With much of the pressure removed at least momentarily from the Phnom Penh airport, concern in Cambodia focuses primarily on the plight of the small river town which is absorbing some of the worst shelling of the war in this country, writes Monitor correspondent Daniel Southerland.

Neak Luong, the last government stronghold on the Mekong River between Phnom Penh and South Vietnam, is under such heavy pressure that helicopters have not been able to get in and out of the town for several days. Hundreds of wounded soldiers and civilians are waiting to be evacuated, but there is no way to get them out.

## Oil-using nations agree on joint stand

Paris  
The world's leading oil-consuming nations reached agreement Thursday on a common approach for talks with oil

producers beginning here on April 7, conference sources said.

The consumers — members of the 18-nation International Energy Agency (IEA) — were reported to have decided on maintaining minimum prices for oil imports to protect their investments in new power resources, including nuclear and solar energy, against any sudden slump in oil prices.

American sources said there might be a price range at the beginning with members choosing prices within a range that best protected their investment.

The IEA had previously agreed upon joint oil conservation measures and on the establishment of a \$25 billion "safety net" fund to help member countries with balance-of-payment problems caused by high oil prices.

## France honors Eunice Shriver

Paris  
Eunice Shriver — wife of the former U.S. Ambassador to France, Sargent Shriver — was scheduled to be



Eunice Shriver

presented with France's Legion of Honor award by President Valery Giscard d'Estaing Friday, March 21, an Elysee Palace presidential spokesman said.

The spokesman said Thursday that the presentation would be followed by a luncheon attended by Mrs. Shriver's nephew and niece, John and Caroline Kennedy, and Pierre Salinger, who served as press secretary for President John F. Kennedy.

## Transit strike over for now in Philadelphia?

Philadelphia  
The Executive Board of the striking Transport Workers Union accepted a temporary agreement Thursday to end the six-day shutdown of Philadelphia's buses, trolleys, and subway-elevated trains.

## MINI-BRIEFS

### Turkish coalition forming

Turkish Conservative leader Suleyman Demirel, seeking to make a political comeback after four years out of power, has begun negotiations on forming a government to end Turkey's six-month-old political crisis. The curly Premier-Demirel called a meeting Thursday of the right-wing parties supporting him in a self-styled nationalist front to discuss Cabinet jobs.

### Portugal vote delayed

Only minutes before the election campaign was due to start at midnight, Portugal's new ruling Military Revolutionary Council decreed Wednesday night in Lisbon that elections for a constituent assembly, set for April 12, would not be held until April 25, the first anniversary of the armed forces coup that ended 48 years of totalitarian rule.

### GM calls up workers

General Motors announced in Detroit Thursday that it is increasing production at three plants in the second quarter, reducing indefinite layoffs of hourly workers by about 3,600 between April 14 and June 2. Together with production increases announced last week, open-ended worker layoffs will be reduced by 10,500 in the April-June period, GM said.

### Rail union may strike

The largest U.S. railroad union is threatening to take its 250,000 members on strike April 18 unless the industry produces a contract settlement acceptable to the union. C. L. Dennis, president of the Brotherhood of Railway and Airline Clerks, said Wednesday in Washington that the union is free to strike at 12:01 a.m. April 18.

### Iraq rejects dialogue

Iraq has rejected what it called an attempt by Kurdish rebels to open a dialogue aimed at ending their 13-year-old guerrilla war. The rejection followed an announcement by the rebel "Voice of Kurdistan" radio that Iraqi and Kurdish delegations had met on the Iran-Iraq border to begin negotiating a settlement.

## \* Thailand: U.S. strategy

Continued from Page 1

Since Thailand's first free elections in many years last January, the strategic situation affecting both Thailand and the U.S. has changed considerably.

### Border problems

For Thailand, its border with Cambodia has become of renewed concern. Paradoxically after the Vietnam war spread to Cambodia in 1970, Thailand's border with Cambodia remained more secure than those with Malaysia, Laos, and Burma. (Thailand's relations with these three latter countries are relatively good, but insurgents within Thailand have used the border areas with them as sanctuaries.) But if the Khmers Rouges capture Phnom Penh and establish their hold on all Cambodia, there could be a resurrection of long-standing and historic claims and counterclaims to territory along the Thai-Cambodian border.

For the U.S., there has been not only the worsening situation in Cambodia of the regime identified with American interests and the renewed threat to the Thieu government's position in South Vietnam. There has arisen also the possibility of the strategic Persian Gulf area's being cut off more and more geographically by the turn of events in Portugal.

Portugal may seem a long way from the Persian Gulf — and even more from Thailand. But the Portuguese-owned Atlantic islands, the Azores, have hitherto been an important refueling base for U.S. aircraft flying from the U.S. across the Atlantic to the Middle East and the Persian Gulf. (The Azores were crucial to the U.S. resupplying of Israel in the October, 1973, war, when most of the

NATO allies refused to let U.S. aircraft use their territory for the purpose.) A continuing U.S. foothold in Thailand would compensate on the Pacific route to the Persian Gulf for any loss of facilities in Portugal (or elsewhere) on the Atlantic route.

### Leftists courted

The first coalition put together after last January's general election — in which no fewer than 22 parties won seats in Parliament, none with an overall majority — was led by Mr. Kukrit's older brother, Seni Pramaj. Mr. Seni's party, the Democrats, got the single biggest bloc of parliamentary seats in the election. He was thus in many ways the logical first choice to be Premier. To court left-of-center support, he committed himself to seeking withdrawal of U.S. troops — without any escape clauses. This led the conservative military-business interests represented in the more right-wing parties to oust him in a vote of confidence March 6.

Kukrit Pramaj, leader of a small moderate party and not particularly close to his brother, has now put together a coalition which has the active support of right-wing parties. He won a vote of confidence in the lower house of Parliament March 19 by 15 votes to 124.

Writer of a popular newspaper column in the 1950s and 1960s, the new Premier is basically warm toward the U.S. but can be sharp and vengeful in his barbs at what might strike him as American crudity and insensitivity. In the 1960s he identified himself with Thai intellectuals in the "new force" who felt the Thai Government of the day had tied himself too closely to the U.S.

## \* Moscow shifts on oil exports

Continued from Page 1

The Soviet Union, of course, has tremendous hydro-electric installations and potential. Many new projects are under construction and others are being planned.

The Soviets are also working on using atomic energy to meet their energy needs.

Mr. Neporozhny asserts that the United States is behind in electricity production, technologically speaking. He said, "From the technical point of view we lead the field. This includes, among other things, the development of our heating system, for in no other industrialized country do electrical power stations heat as many apartments, offices, and factories as in Moscow or Leningrad. In New York, for instance, most buildings are heated by oil-fired boilers."

Russians have been dreaming of a single power grid which will supply electricity in such a way that power is evenly dispersed across the vast stretches of the country. Mr. Neporozhny believes that "the single-power grid will probably be completed within the next 10 to 15 years."

Here, too, he compared the Soviet position with that of the United States. He said, "As far as energy transmission and the establishment of a single power grid are concerned, we can say that we are on a par with the United States. Although the U.S. capacity is greater, the Americans are doing less technical work than we are toward building up the power system."

## \* Siberian spring

Continued from Page 1

fourth graders — who earlier were excused from school on days when temperatures plummeted to minus 49 degrees F. — no longer have these petty interruptions in their education. (Hardy fifth graders and their elder brothers and sisters never did stop their schooling, no matter what the thermometer read.)

Housing construction which also drew to a grudging halt at 58 degrees F. below zero, now is back to everyday activity. And to everyone's relief the days are again sunny and clear, without the "human habitation fog" that enshrouds the city at minus 40 degrees F.

### Ice breaks in April

The more flamboyant spring will come in April. Suddenly the ice will break up on the Lena — and the settlements on the other side of the river will become isolated for several weeks until the ferries and small boats can resume their traffic. The falcons and eagles will return, and in May there will be a rush of snowdrops, bluebells, and marguerites.

By mid-June the indigenous Yakuts will celebrate the coming of full summer with a festival of folk music and dance and contests in horseback riding, wrestling, and jumping. For now, though, the more subtle early spring is sufficient. The Yakuts celebrate March's renewal of the seasons with reindeer races. And Yakut storytellers and wood-block artists celebrate the year's rebirth with peans to the welcome sun and spring.

## Monitor coverage of recycling wins award

The Christian Science Monitor, cited for its "outstanding coverage of solid waste recovery and recycling," has been awarded first place among newspaper, syndicates, and wire services in the National Association of Recycling Industries' (NARI) annual Media Awards Contest.

The award, offered in five media categories, was made to the Monitor on the basis of articles published in 1974.

The NARI presentation will be made April 14 in New York at the association's annual convention.

## \* Metric system infiltrates U.S.

Continued from Page 1

made easier by bringing U.S. standards in line with the rest of the world.

The Senate passed a bill in 1972 which would force metric conversion over a 10-year period. But the measure failed in the House when labor, and some businesses, insisted they be compensated for the costs of the switch.

This year, however, Rep. Olin Teague (D) of Texas, chairman of the House Science and Astronautics Committee, which will hold hearings on the new bill, has given "number one priority" to its passage. Rep. Teague rejects federal subsidies to companies hurt by conversion.

Most federal agencies are joining the metric parade. Many rules and services now come in metric measurements. They are added by the American National Metric Council, a private group set up by large businesses to help the nation accept "metrication."

One by one, the giants of U.S. industry have embraced the metric method: General Motors, Ford, IBM, General Electric, 3M, Honeywell — and the list is growing as more and more companies market the same products at home and abroad.

### Dual readings increase

Many highway signs now post distances in both miles and kilometers. Some food products and speedometers come with measures of the two systems. And fans at the Cincinnati Reds' baseball stadium this season will witness sluggers hitting home runs over a centerfield wall that reads 123.15 meters.

This creeping conversion may take a decade or more without congressional action. But in Maryland this year and in California schools in 1978, pupils will learn metrics as a primary language of measurement.

Other schools are expected to switch soon. The 1974 Congress did authorize \$10 million for metric education (under amendments to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965), recognizing that "increased use of . . . the metric system in the United States is inevitable."

Using the metric system — rather than the "awkward" system of gallons, inches, bushels, and Fahrenheit — is simpler, proponents say, because it is related to multiples of 10 and makes for easy arithmetic.

### Two major issues

Still to be decided in Congress are two issues:

Should metric conversion be thrust on American industry and the public with mandatory requirements

and deadlines, or should it be a voluntary changeover with only strong guidance from government?

Should craftsmen and industry be compensated with U.S. funds for the extensive retooling and rewriting of equipment and standards necessary for the switch?

Estimates of the economic impact of conversion run over \$10 billion for a 10-year process. A typical machinist might spend several thousand dollars just for a new set of tools with metric measurements.

Few doubt, however, that once

## \* Kissinger's Mideast mission

Continued from Page 1

ever, would only be possible if the United States would guarantee continued oil supplies for Israel as well as funds to finance them.

### Half of Israel's needs

Currently, the Abu Rudeis wells, concentrated on 40 square kilometers along the Gulf of Suez, produce the equivalent of some 55 percent of Israel's total petroleum consumption of 8 million tons yearly.

It is assumed that even if formal American assurances are given with regard to oil supplies, the Israeli proposal to Cairo would insist also on a clear Egyptian commitment not to disturb such an arrangement. It is pointed out here that Egypt's warships gained control of the southern outlet of the Red Sea during the October, 1973, war, and thus blocked Israel's sea-lanes.

To make such a substantial territorial concession acceptable to the Israeli voter, the government still insists on some form of Egyptian commitment with regard to the use of force.

### Peaceful intent stressed

"We can drop the demand for a formal declaration of non-belligerence. It is a comparatively new and somewhat foggy notion anyhow," said a specialist in international law. "But there must be an understanding of peaceful intentions and of giving up use of the rights of belligerence."

Coming closer to the Egyptian stand, the Israeli demand now is reported to be associated with the Security Council Resolution 338, which ushered in the cease-fire after the October war.

But the Israeli suggestion goes beyond that resolution which dealt

conversion is complete, the meshing of U.S. standards with the global standard will allow a freer flow of U.S. goods abroad. Some see a \$2 billion improvement in the balance of payments.

The rest of the industrialized world is not waiting for the United States to act. Australia wraps up metric conversion this year. The European Economic Community will accept products marked only in metric measurements by 1978. And many more countries, including Canada, will finish the changeover by 1980.

only with active hostilities on the battlefield. It is on this issue that Secretary Kissinger's good offices are expected here to find a formula which could satisfy both sides.

The new Israeli position also has come closer to Egypt's idea of a "low profile" on the economic boycott. As to demilitarization and its supervision, previous treaties — the armistice agreement of 1949 and the separation of forces agreement of January last year — have proved that a common ground could be found once there is agreement on other major issues.

John Cooley reports from Aswan, Egypt.

Seen from Egypt, Dr. Kissinger's mission appears in its most critical phase. After reporting to Israel Friday on President Sadat's latest answers to Israeli insistence on guarantees of non-belligerence, the Secretary of State was expected to meet Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in Vienna Saturday before returning to the Middle East.

U.S. and Egyptian officials here believe any support Dr. Kissinger can obtain from Mr. Gromyko — even if this support is only an assurance that Moscow will not interfere with the rest of his mission — will be welcome.

In an important interview with the Beirut magazine Al-Hawadess aimed primarily at Arab opinion outside Egypt, President Sadat restated his position about inclusion of Syria, Jordan and the Palestinians in the peace process.

Mr. Sadat told Al-Hawadess publisher Selim Loust that Israeli withdrawals from occupied Syrian or Jordanian territory could follow those in Egypt, rather than taking place simultaneously or immediately afterward.

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Profile

# Watergate prosecutor—what now?

Attorney Jill Volner plans for the future

By Louise Sweeney

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Jill Volner's demure courtroom manner (she says she would not wear a pantsuit in court, for instance) is deceptive. A much publicized member of the Watergate prosecuting team, Mrs. Volner knows "how to go for the knockout" when closing in on a trial witness, her colleagues say. Now, with her Watergate job over, she is pondering her next move.

No one ever called Edward Bennett Williams pretty when he was arguing a case. Or Melvin Belli either. But trial lawyer Jill Wine Volner gets it all the time. It is one of the hazards of being a green-eyed blonde with a face like a Botticelli painting and a mind like a bear trap.

It was that combination that resulted in so much publicity for her as an assistant Watergate prosecutor. Now Mrs. Volner, like the rest of the lawyers on the Watergate special prosecutor's force, will be packing it all in by the end of March, when the operation closes down.

## Time for a change

Right now she is judiciously weighing what to do with her life post-Watergate. "I have been approached for some nonlegal jobs," she admits (one, as TV legal correspondent for ABC News). There have also been the expected offers to continue with the government or go into private practice.

"I think it's time to do something else," she says, tilting back in her office chair and folding her gleaming plaid pants legs into pretzels. "I've been with the government six-and-a-half years, and I'd like to try doing some civil litigation, some defense work."

Then, too, there is the mysterious magazine piece she is writing on commission: "It's much more likely to be about women than about Watergate," is all she will say.

Jill Volner seems to be disproving Freud's theory that anatomy is destiny, but she has had some twinges along the way: noting that only 5 percent of the students at law school were women, and later discovering that she was the first woman lawyer in the entire history of the Justice Department's Organized Crime Division. "I always assumed that the government was an equal-opportunity employer," she says dryly.

## Society's pressures

While Mrs. Volner believes there is no basic difference between men's and women's abilities in the courtroom, she feels that society's pressures to some extent shape the behavior of women lawyers. (It is a minor point, but she wouldn't wear a pantsuit while trying a case.)

More significantly, she says, "If I were to act like a man in a courtroom, the jury wouldn't accept me — yelling and shouting (as some of the lawyers in the Watergate case did) are not acceptable in women. It's more effective for me to be quiet and ask questions than it is for me to get in a fight with a witness."

Watergate trial experts suggest that the prosecution purposely used Mrs. Volner as a stalking horse to draw out the bullying, belligerent side of defendant Rob-

ert Mardian. But witnesses also remember the ring of cold steel as she thrust and parried and finally won the admissions the prosecution needed in cross examination of E. Howard Hunt's ex-lawyer, William Bittman.

## Judges' assessment

Speaking of that side, United States District Court Judge Damon Keith, a Michigan judge before whom she tried her first case, said of her: "She's an excellent lawyer who knows how to go for the jugular vein. She has the indefinable instinct of a Joe Louis. . . . She knows when and how to go for the knockout."

The Watergate judge, U.S. District Court Judge John J. Sirica, gave the Monitor his assessment of Mrs. Volner: "I think she's a very fine lawyer, who conducted herself with dignity. She has lots of poise, is polite on all court rulings whether they're favorable or unfavorable. Trial work is very difficult. . . . I admire the way she handled herself; she was calm, efficient, always well prepared."

"There's no substitute for preparation — knowing the facts, knowing what each witness is going to say, knowing the rules of evidence," says Mrs. Volner, adding that sincerity is equally important.

## Husband's view

Someone who should know says, "She's very competent; she has no mannerisms — oh, yes, she does chew gum sometimes — she's very straightforward, a very nice human being; she keeps a cool exterior." That is her husband, Ian David Volner, speaking.

She talks about him: "He's a partner in a communications law firm; he's very successful, ambitious, self-confident," says Mrs. Volner. She adds, speaking of the recognition she has received in the

trial limelight, that it might be a problem "for a less strong, less secure man" than her husband. She bristles at a question and answers: "What marriage is creamy, really? We have a good relationship, we respect each other."

At the height of the Watergate trial Illinois-born Jill Volner prepared a complete Thanksgiving dinner for 16 people. "She's a terrific cook," says a good friend, Justice Department lawyer Diane Dorfman, who also describes her as "an opal freak. She's crazy about opals; she's intelligent, vivacious, a consistent person, who doesn't decide anything in a snap."

## Relaxing over a stove

Mrs. Volner says she loves to cook mostly French and Italian dishes with sauces: "I find it restful after a tough day at the office to do something creative that doesn't require a lot of thinking. I guess I have a lot of energy," says this woman who also loves to ski, travel, do needlepoint (but not in public: "A professional woman has to give the impression of not being frivolous"), play the piano, "dabble with the guitar," and read, preferably Tolstol and Steinbeck.

"They're both basically reporting kind of writers," says the lawyer who originally wanted to be a political journalist and got involved in the Columbia University law school along the way.

Although Jill Volner has achieved star billing as a woman trial lawyer, she says: "I agree with Sissy Farenthold [A Texas Democratic candidate for vice-president in 1972] . . . I look forward to the day when any woman can succeed in a profession, just like any man," even "the mediocre ones."

Jill Volner in special prosecutor's research library; by R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer



## News analysis

# Stage manager for Panama peace

General Torrijos watches closely as canal treaty talks progress

By Benjamin Welles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dark, trim Gen. Omar Torrijos (bottom right) is the real power in Panama and the key man in crucial talks with the United States over control of the Canal Zone. Below, a report on the negotiations and the country under Gen. Torrijos's rule.

**Panama City**  
Gen. Omar Torrijos's unchallenged authority in this nation of 1.6 million people appears to be a key factor in the current U.S.-Panamanian negotiations for a new canal treaty — and for a better political relationship.

General Torrijos, widely known by his first name, seized power in 1968 by overthrowing the 11-day-old regime of former President Arnulfo Arias. Ever since, his sway over the nation has been reinforced discreetly by his continuing command of the 8,000-man National Guard, the well-drilled, and only, armed force.

Two years ago General Torrijos was elected in nationwide balloting to head the government until 1978, and, given his vigor, his absorption in decisionmaking and the lack of visible opposition, it is widely expected that he may choose to succeed himself. He would thus be in a key position to implement a U.S.-Panamanian accord when it is signed and duly ratified by the Panamanian people and the U.S. Senate.

The absence of anti-American riots here on Jan. 9, the "Day of the Martyrs," was taken widely as a sign that General Torrijos seriously expects a treaty in the coming months. Jan. 9 marked the anniversary of riots in 1964 that cost the lives of 4 American soldiers and 18 Panamanians — many of them high-school students.

U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger committed Washington, during a visit here last February, to negotiate a new treaty with Panama. This would end the United States' semi-colonial rights tantamount to "sovereignty in perpetuity" over the Canal Zone, which cuts the country in half from the Atlantic to the Pacific. These rights were conceded to the U.S. in 1903 by the first independent Panama government.

This continuing "extraterritoriality" in a small, proud Latin nation has been a source of increasing irritation; especially among young Panamanians, who already form half the population and whose proportion is steadily increasing. Considerable progress toward redressing these grievances has been reported in talks being conducted by Ellsworth Bunker, U.S. ambassador-at-large and Juan Antonio Tack, Panamanian Foreign Minister.

General Torrijos's personal backing, nonetheless, is considered essential for success. The president, Jaime Lakes, a Panamanian of Greek origin, is the ceremonial Chief of State, but it is General Torrijos who appoints Cabinet ministers, signs major contracts, supervises the budget, and runs foreign policy.

## Mixed views

His Cabinet ministers are civilians, but closely allied with General Torrijos are his longtime colleagues in the National Guard general staff, including the intelligence chief.

There is no Torrijos political party as such — but the general's influence is said to extend into the farthest villages through the National Guard.

President Lakes is said to be the only man who dares expel General Torrijos from his office — as he occasionally does.

"They get hot under the collar sometimes, but basically they work closely together," said a Torrijos associate. "Lakes says exactly what he thinks. He runs the day-to-day administration of government, but Torrijos makes the final national decisions."

Swarthy, erect, trim, General Torrijos speaks scant English, although he has studied in U.S. military schools in the Canal Zone, has sent his top officers to military schools in the U.S., and has trained his National Guard along U.S. lines.

Like many Panamanians, he has grown up with mixed views about the overwhelming U.S. presence in his country. But in recent months, as treaty talks have progressed, he reportedly has developed warm ties with Mr. Bunker and with William Jorden, U.S. Ambassador to Panama.

## Popular support

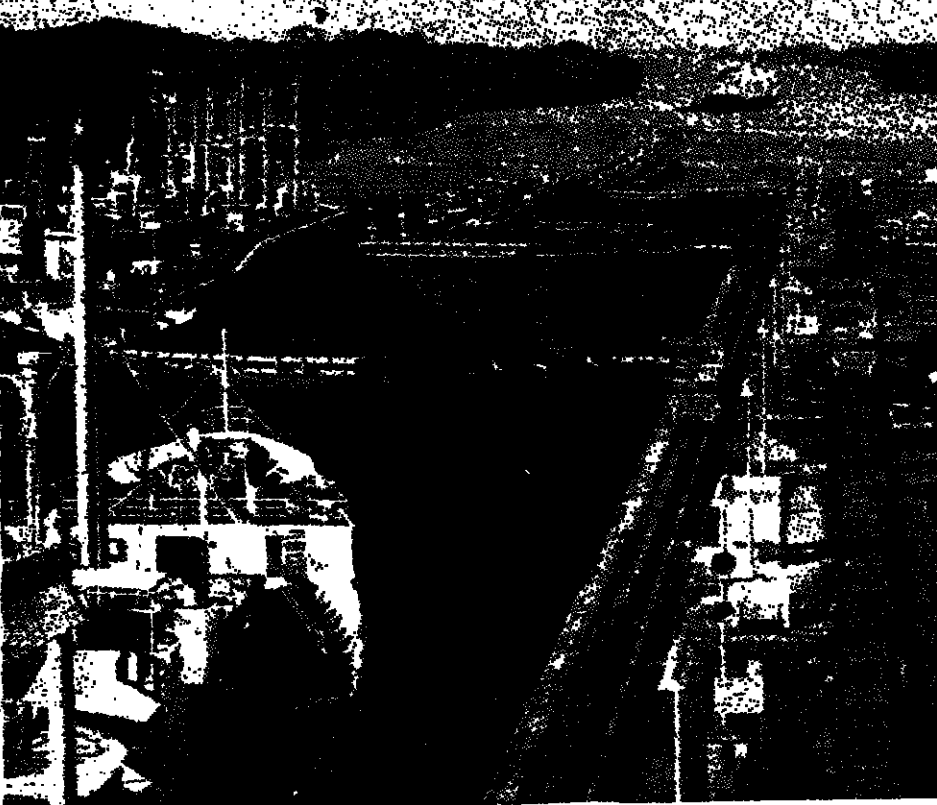
Unlike past Panamanian governments, which tended to reflect the interests of the wealthy descendants of Spanish conquistadores, the land-owners, merchants, and bankers, the Torrijos regime is the first "populist" administration in modern Panamanian memory.

The bulk of government spending, for instance, has been switched from the politically important cities, where previous governments sought votes, to the countryside. As a result, the grumbling about rising prices in the streets and teeming markets of Panama and Cristobal is offset, political observers say, by popular support for Torrijos in the rural areas.

Nonetheless economic conditions are deteriorating. A lavish government-sponsored building program, part of it in low-cost housing, has begun to slow down, as has private construction. Inflation forced water rates, for instance, up to 100 percent a fortnight ago. The national oil-import bill soared from \$18 million last year to \$64 million this year.

As the national economy sags, some are censuring General Torrijos's liberal hand with Panama's revenues. But he appears firmly in the driver's seat, as treaty negotiations continue.

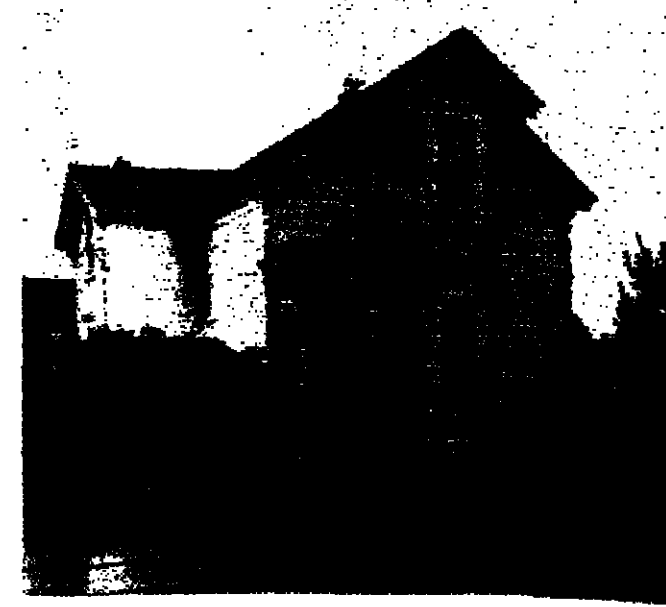
Benjamin Welles is a longtime reporter and commentator on international affairs.



Miraflores lock, Panama Canal (top); Ellsworth Bunker (bottom left); Gen. Omar Torrijos. Photos by Peter L. Gould, AP, and UPI



# architecture



Some of the old houses to be relocated in Victorian Commons

By Larry Wood  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

## Victory for the Victorians

### Northern California group wins fight to save treasured homes

Eureka, Calif.  
In the controversy over "past vs. present," the highway usually wins out.

But not here in this northern California coastal town. Highway officials, civic leaders, architects, historians, urban planners, and plain citizens all joined hands to save the distinctive old Victorian homes which were threatened by highway construction.

And they won. The California Highway Commission voted to move 23 Victorian homes from the future path of U.S. Highway 101.

Now a carefully prepared plan is under way to create a Victorian quarter amid Eureka's downtown redevelopment area. The old houses are being relocated near the famed Carson Mansion, one of the most opulent and best-known Victorian houses in the western part of the U.S.

Bob Brown, project engineer for the California Department of Transportation, says: "Many of the old homes will be available for sale and will be used either as residences or for commercial purposes or a combination of the two."

Caltrans signed an agreement to provide \$400,000 for services involved in moving the buildings. The City of Eureka is accepting the responsibility "for providing an appropriate environment for the houses," and will make all street improvements, including installation of underground utilities.

Many officials and citizens have worked, since 1970, with experts such as Michael D'Amico, an urban planner in San Francisco.

Mr. D'Amico says aesthetic criteria were important as he made his recommendations for saving specific houses. But, he adds, "I have no desire to participate in a project for mere gossamer" and points out that he expects the entire project to be important in the economy as well as the image of Eureka.

It was D'Amico & Associates, Inc., which made the final recommendations that the City of Eureka and Caltrans jointly accepted last fall. Dr.

David Gebhard, professor of art history at the University of California in Santa Barbara, confirmed the D'Amico firm's selections.

In his book, "Guide to Architecture in San Francisco & Northern California" (Peregrine Smith, 1973), Dr. Gebhard (and co-authors Montgomery, Winter, and Woodbridge) say:

"If any community in California has the potential of being developed as the West Coast Williamsburg, it is Eureka. A majority of its business buildings and its houses built during the decades of the '70s, '80s and the early '90s are still standing. . . .

"In all, there are well over 75 well-preserved Victorian houses in Eureka, ranging from the Italianate to the later Queen Anne Colonial Revival. But it is the Eastlake and Queen Anne styles which predominate and these help to give the community a strong historic unit."

In February the experts, working

with Mayor Gilbert Trood, city councilmen, and Jack Segal, executive director of the Eureka Department of Community Development, decided to move only 23 outstanding old houses to a 2.3-acre site just east of the Carson Mansion.

Some of the Victorian buildings were phased out because they were not "structurally sound enough to be moved."

All of the rescued houses will be brought up to contemporary building and code standards.

The cost to the state, city, and private owners will probably be substantial. So why is everyone willing to go to all this effort and expense? What's so special about Eureka's Victorians?

Part of the answer is the intangible appeal of the homes themselves, standing as examples of dwellings built in the lavish days of large-scale cutting of north coast redwood trees.

Then there are such things as community pride, sense of neighborhood, city identity, and the lure of linking the present with the past.

By next May Eureka will have a "new" old Victorian neighborhood in the 2.3-acre area at Third and "O" Streets near the Carson Mansion.

Now, both urban experts and citizens can begin to see the results of all their years of meetings. They'll see why Mr. D'Amico held out for a "Victorian Commons" that will actually be a linear park focusing upon four nodes of Victorian buildings. They'll see what he meant when he said: "We didn't want to just line the houses up along a street."

The Victorian Commons itself is "one of the most exciting things in the city's renewal-project area," says Mr. D'Amico.

The Commons is a Victorian vignette but also a beautiful modern park. There are long, curved side-

walks, constructed of brick faced with 8x8-inch railroad ties. There's textural contrast in other pathways, sculptured in design and constructed of exposed aggregate with brick borders. There are benches and seats along the paths as well as in the large grove of redwoods.

All the pathways and sidewalks are wide and meandering so that it is pleasant and relaxing to wander through the architectural heritage of Eureka.

The house-moving project is a first for Caltrans' right-of-way and acquisition and clearance program. It follows precepts outlined in 1968 by Lawrence Halprin, an urban consultant. In his book, "Freeways" (Rainhold Publishing Company, 1968), in which he says that the values in a city are sometimes "too subtle to pinpoint" and adds that these values are difficult to assess and hard to preserve. He shows how these values "are in conflict with the scale of new transportation mechanisms; they are hard to preserve in the face of the gigantic demands placed upon them."

He adds that "since many of the values are nonquantifiable and inherently poetic, and philosophical as well as aesthetic, their weight on the scale of importance in urban life is extremely difficult to demonstrate."

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# house/garden

## Peas crop—quick, easy, delicious

By Peter Tonge  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Weymouth, Mass. "Grow more peas!" It's not often that my wife places her orders for vegetables quite so early in the season or with such emphasis. But a few weeks back when the snow was flying thick and fast, she made it pretty plain that she was expecting a whole lot more peas than usual this year.

Her reasons were hard to fault: "Peas," she said, quoting the obvious, "are delicious. And they freeze well." Indeed they do. And now that we have a freezer of modest proportions, I agree, it would be little short of ridiculous if I grew only enough for a few family dinners.

Another thing that makes peas a very worthwhile crop for the garden is that they can be planted so early in the season — just as soon as the soil can be worked. Peas mature quickly, too, so that those planted by the end of March or early April are gener-



is that they actually enrich and improve the soil for the crops that follow.

For my part, after several seasons of less-than-satisfactory results, peas began to flourish in our garden after I began planting them directly in a mulch of shredded leaves.

First, I spread compost over the soil and plant the peas directly in this, pressing them in firmly with the ball of my foot. Then I add a 1-to-2-inch layer of mulch and wait for the green shoots to push through. When the peas are up and growing I add more mulch to form a 3-inch blanket.

They seem to thrive in the cool soil conditions under the mulch. Moreover, by the time the plants are ready for pulling most of the mulch has decomposed into the

soil enriching it for the crops that follow. If you're out of compost, use composted cow manure available at garden outlets. Use hay, straw, or even sawdust as a mulch if you wish.

Plant bush peas two inches apart in rows 18 inches apart; tall-growing telephone peas four to six inches apart in double rows spaced three feet apart. Even bush peas benefit from staking and the tall varieties must be given a fence or trellis on which to climb.

Dwarf peas may also be grown by the French-intensive wide-row method. Those who have tried this approach are generally very enthusiastic about the results.

Simply broadcast the seed over a wide band spacing them roughly 4 to 6 inches apart. The

rows may be 4 to 5 feet wide but if you're new to this method it might be wiser to limit them to two feet to start with.

While you are getting down to pea planting, how about including the edible-pod varieties, or snow peas as they're sometimes called, in your plans. These peas are eaten like green beans — pod and all. Pick them before the pods swell out. They provide great pea flavor without the effort of shelling.

The growing popularity of Chinese food has increased the demand for snow peas. But be assured they are great as a green vegetable with a standard western dinner, too.

I know of some converts to pod peas who won't bother with the shelled varieties any more.

## Shade need not spoil those garden plans

Most annuals and many perennials thrive in shadow—try marigolds, zinnias, roses

By Millicent Taylor  
Garden writer of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Too much shade or partial shade? You can still have a lovely garden.

It is true that most annuals, such as marigolds and zinnias, and favorite perennials — roses and gladiolus, for example — need sun; but there are annuals and perennials that will grow happily in shade and partial shade.

Further, if white garage or house walls are close, as in many city or town backyard gardens, you can count on their refracted light, which helps.

For masses of color, Impatiens (patience or sultan) will serve you well. These bushy plants, simply covered with bright two-inch blooms all summer long, can be chosen in heights ranging from the tall (two feet) to the Elfin (six to eight inches). Flowers are scarlet, rose, pink, orange, salmon, white, violet, and purple.

New this season are doubles in white, pink, salmon, and plum, a foot high with blooms like little roses. Also new is a single in tangerine.

### Flats for planting

For quick flowering, you may be able to get the heights and colors you want in flats at your local garden center. I usually buy plants of the taller and medium varieties and then sow seed in front of them for the little Elfin. Seed tapes of some varieties are available, also.

Toward the back of a partially shady border is a good place for

nicotiana (ornamental tobacco). Fragrant, it is delicious under a window or near a patio or open porch. The mixed colors are white, pink, rose, mauve, wine, and purple. We used to have only white and only night-blooming.

I had some last year that were lavender, very branching, about 2½ feet tall. They were new from the growers, Pan-American Seed Company, but should be available by now from local outlets. The long tubular star-shaped flowers bloom all season.

### Coleus likes shade

Coleus, a colorful foliage plant, actually keeps its colors best in shade. It will come through fairly quickly from seed. Seed tapes are also available. If you can find the varieties you like in your local garden center so much the better.

The same is true of fibrous or summer begonias which will bloom all summer. They can be cut back a bit and given a rest and carried through the winter as house plants. These are attractive little plants with pink or white single or double blooms. Some have bronzy foliage.

For edging there is ageratum or lobelia. You can probably get both in flats, but if you need enough for a long border, you can plant seed. Summer begonias and Elfin Impatiens make attractive edgings, also.

Among perennials you have a wide choice. Pansies (usually treated as annuals) are everybody's favorites as baskets of them appear in garden centers and supermarkets. Astilbes with feathery pink or white plumes and dainty fern-like foliage grow best in shade or part shade, as do coral bells, bleeding heart, and most ferns.

### For damp spots

Perennial forget-me-not and lily-of-the-valley are both fine for bedding, especially in dampish spots. Both will spread and the forget-me-not will be a carpet of blue nearly all summer.

Somewhere find a place for columbine. Its long-spurred flowers have such a lovely wild-flower look. And if you can start the bulbs ahead of time or buy plants already started don't miss tuberous begonias and fancy-leaved caladiums.

Caladiums are grown for their colorful leaves, big velvety heart-shaped beauties, red, rose, pink, lime green — all veined and splashed with contrasting colors.

Begonias with their heavy rippled dark-green leaves reveal big flowers that look like roses, camellias, and carnations — pink, rose, white, deep red. For the back of the border you might consider foxgloves (digitalis). Lovely colors in tall spikes covered with clusters of trumpet-shaped florets. Tuck in some violas somewhere, too.

So you see you can have a fabulous garden, even if you can give your plants only shade or partial shade.

## Your vegetable plot

ally through bearing by the first week of July. This means that the space can then be used for other crops — carrots, beans, beets, and onion sets are some examples.

You might also use the space to set out seedlings of cabbages, cauliflower, or broccoli for a fall harvest of these vegetables.

One great thing about peas (being nitrogen-fixing legumes)

## Ask a builder

By Forrest M. Holly



## How to keep paint on basement walls

Q. "Waterproof basement paint does not stick to my basement masonry walls. What shall I do?"

A. Miss Esther M. Charney Erie, Pa. The sloughing of the masonry surface is probably caused by alkali salts which have worked their way from outside.

Wire-brush all extraneous matter down to firm masonry. Neutralize the wall with one part muriatic acid mixed with five parts water. Observe the usual precautions with acid; or use Liquid Saniflush instead.

Obtain 25 pounds of fresh, dry common cement. From Sealwall Products, Elyria, Ohio, or one of its dealers, buy a quart of Sealwall Neutral and a quart of Sealwall Admix Bondor. Shake both containers.

In a larger container, place one measure (one-half pint) of the Neutral followed by three measures of water and one measure of the Admix Bondor. Mix; then add eight parts of dry cement. Mix until it's a consistency of heavy paint.

Rinse the neutralized wall with fresh water. To the dampened surface, using a kalsomine brush, apply the cement paint onto the wall with a light scrubbing motion. Completely cover.

After a day or so, when the paint is set and tight, dampen the wall again and liberally apply a second coat.

Then overpaint with acrylic in any color you like.

## Coat brick in kitchen with flat varnish

Q. "What is the best scrubable finish for used brick to make them as impervious as possible to kitchen grease, etc.?"

A. "In this same kitchen how shall I finish old weathered barn siding, used for paneling? I want the finish to have a little glow but not a real shine. For cabinets made of old dry siding, how do I get a hard, soil-resistant finish? I'd like to change the color of the wood as little as possible."

A. Mrs. Alanson Remley Hackettstown, N.J. To the used brick in the kitchen, apply three coats of a matt flat varnish. Experiment first with a couple of bricks to see if the effect is what you want. This type of finish is flat, not shiny.

To the old barn siding used for wall panels, apply two saturating coats of a product such as Woodlife. This has little glow but leaves the wood sealed in a natural color and gives it some

cleanability. A void linseed oil or wax. For the cabinets, use two or three coats of matt flat varnish.

## Use sealer regularly to protect your drive

Q. "What material will protect a newly resurfaced asphalt driveway?"

A. David W. Eby Waterloo, Ontario Regularly seal asphalt driveways with a good asphalt sealer made by the petroleum companies. This sealer fills in cracks, thus preventing moisture from entering the subsurface paving.

Repeat the sealer every two or three years when erosion is apparent. Wait too long to reseal — and you have to resurface at a much greater expense.

## Ways to eliminate window fogging

Q. "My well-insulated house has double-paneled windows and doors. The windows all steam up when the outside tempera-

ture is below freezing. How do I eliminate this moisture?"

A. T. M. Hager Lock Haven, Pa. Well-built, heavily insulated houses are often so tight as to let very little air either in or out. Although solving one problem, it may create another.

Humidity is generated from cooking, washing dishes or clothes, bathing and showering, drying clothes, even ironing, as well as from the lack of ventilation.

Crack open a window and cross-ventilate if practical. Dry, fresh air is easier to heat than damp air.

Further, reduce interior moisture by installing and using exhaust fans in moisture-laden rooms, such as baths, laundry, kitchen. Vent to the outside any gas-fired appliances, such as water heaters or clothes dryers.

Turn the furnace humidifier down. Use dehumidifiers where and if helpful or necessary. Keep outside water and moisture outside, at roof, walls, foundations, and gutters.

Ventilate the attic. Keep dry and ventilate any crawl spaces. Make sure that rainwater runs away from the foundation.

Any or all of these suggestions should help your problem.

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ملکات میں اصلاح



## Walking, walking

August Heckscher

Union Square in New York is on the surface a most unpromising bit of open space, crowded in where Broadway at Fourteenth Street makes a slanting intersection with lower Park Avenue. It is surrounded by a sea of traffic, and enclosed in a nondescript manner by buildings of various heights and ages, dominated on the east by the block-long facade of Klein's department store. A few years ago the city's department of parks tried to brighten the northern end with an embazoned outdoor nursery, where mothers could leave their children while shopping. At the same time the elaborately ornamented base of the memorial flagpole was rehabilitated. But mostly in recent times Union Square has been left to itself, unimproved and gently decaying.

Throughout the year an odd assortment of humanity comes together in this place. Workers on their lunch hour, weather-beaten darlings of the neighborhood, outsiders pausing to read a newspaper in the sun, make up the square's habitual public. The orators who could once gather a crowd, delivering on any subject opinions expressed freely and usually in extreme form, no longer play a large role. It is mostly a scene of people just coming and going, or sitting or leaning, or lying on the worn benches if the season is right.

The square has long held an attraction for artists. Kenneth Hayes Miller came here to observe and record its life, and with his students, including Reginald Marsh, established what has been referred

to as the Fourteenth Street School. Among these students was a slim girl from the Middle West determined to make a name for herself at a time when the Great Depression spelled hardship for all artists, and when women artists were up against particular obstacles. Isabel Bishop began in the 1920s a questing, compassionate relationship with Union Square. Fifty years later, from her studio high over the northwest corner, she is still looking down upon the daily movement of its people.

At the University of Arizona Museum of Art in Tucson a retrospective exhibition of Isabel Bishop's work — her paintings, drawings and etchings — opened last autumn. It traveled to Wichita, Kansas; and next month it comes home to New York for a show at the Whitney. The splendid catalog is witness to a talent that has perfected itself through observation, through love, and through infinite toil. A group of us were discussing the other day what makes us get to our jobs in the morning. Isabel, who comes down to her studio each day from a house in the Bronx, said in her quiet way: "I can't wait to be at my work."

In the catalog are reproduced the scenes and subjects which have given her a special fame — the shopgirls in moments of sudden repose, the old men waiting, scenes of the subway revealing the station's dark height and complex structure in ways that make one think of Piranesi. Throughout is the subtlety

of forms minutely noted, and the reality of spaces which can be almost felt.

Most mysterious and most characteristic in this body of work is the series that shows people walking. They are the plain people of the square, and they appear to be passing and repassing each other endlessly. At times the delicacy of the tone makes the figures almost merge with their background, so that it becomes difficult to know which is the more solid and actual — the men and women silently bent upon their errands, or the luminous air which encompasses them.

I asked Isabel Bishop about these strange figures. Do they ever meet? No, she told me, they never do — but they may go on to meet other figures in other places. Are they caught forever as we see them, frozen in time like the lovers on the Grecian Urn? No, Isabel said again: "They have the potentiality of being mobile."

Later I passed through Union Square. It was a place I had known; once, as commissioner of the city's parks, I had had responsibility for this as for a great many other green spaces of the city. The more-or-less expected figures were sitting about; a few were supporting themselves against the wall, as if they were permanent fixtures. Also there were people walking — men and women, shopgirls and students. I saw them moving and passing, at home in the city yet lonely; and I thought of Isabel Bishop, and felt sure that though the afternoon was late she was up there in her studio, watching.



Courtesy of the Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design, Providence, Rhode Island  
"St. Peter": 12th-century stone carving from above the portal of the Abbey Church at Cluny, France

## A survivor in stone

Poor St. Peter of Cluny. It took all the tools of science and imagination to restore this fine figure from the famous early Romanesque portal of the long lost Abbey Church at Cluny to its rightful place in art history.

The 12th century sculpture from Burgundy (France) — one of four large Apostle figures — was poised dominantly above the portal of the main entrance. For 400 years, until St. Peter's was built in Rome, the Abbey Church was the largest in Christendom. The generation of the French Revolution, fired in anger at the church, thought nothing of flattening the ancient structure for building stone. For 24 years, even as artists sketched the ruins and Burgundy townsfolk protested, the destruction went on. Today, only towers mark the spot.

Exactly half a century ago, a young Harvard professor, Kenneth J. Conant, returned to the site where St. Peter's stone brethren had fallen to ruin. Professor Conant and his colleagues unearthed the dimensions of the place, discovered more fragments. Back in America, the professor found the Providence St. Peter a match to the fragments of Cluny and labeled its rightful place as the great portal of the Church.

"How can we know for certain that our St. Peter is the one carved for the great portal at Cluny?" the Rhode Island School of Design Museum wondered in a teaching brochure, since it had been bought miles from Cluny in 1920. Identifying the work of art with its rightful origin blended aesthetic scholarship (showing likeness of style and detail) with science (later certifying that the separated pieces of head and body were matching fossils through the use of microscope, spectrograph and x-ray diffractometer). Multisyllable devices to play Sherlock Holmes for a single-syllable singular work of art.

Now, revealing its history, its setting and its story, the museum in our own day has recreated "the context of one of its few major monuments still surviving today," almost 200 years after the destruction.

Jane Holtz Kay

## On being respectful to bees

John Gould

For a long time, Grandfather wintered his bees in the house cellar. This wasn't a bad idea in the Maine climate. Bees don't fold up for the cold weather in any kind of hibernation, but remain semi-active within the hive, feeding on honey and generating their own BTUs. But although they can often survive in the open, maybe under the snow or protected by some straw, it happens that real cold weather chills them so they can't move to a new comb when another is exhausted. They will perish even though the hive has ample food. It was a teetery job for

### Dispatch from the farm

two men to pick up a full hive of bees and honey on the tips of their fingers and juggle it down the very narrow bulkhead steps and onto the platform Grandfather had arranged. But his first trial of the idea was convincing — his bees came up in the spring in extra strong condition, it had taken less honey to sustain them, and they were ready to go at once for the early blooms. A winter-weakened hive has to strengthen itself before it can work on the owner's dividends.

The hives were rendered docile for the carrying in by a plug in each entrance, inserted in the dark the evening before, while everybody was at home. But these plugs were removed once the hive was below, because bees need circulating air, so there would be ten or a dozen

swarms of bees in the house cellar all cocked and primed. But the cellar was never so warm it encouraged flight, and it was also completely dark.

No farmhouse had a cellar furnace then, and the outside bulkhead was never opened in winter. The two small cellar sash for summertime ventilation were always covered in winter, then fir boughs piled against the outside underpinning all the way around to catch snow and create insulation. As winter wore along, the moisture from stored vegetables would form rimefrost on the inside of the cellar walls, a most beautiful sight in lantern light, but not affecting the vegetables. There were no electric lights. The bees had a constant temperature well above freezing.

The cellar stairs went down from the kitchen, with a tight door. When Grandfather went down for apples and preserves, he would inspect his bees by knocking on the hive covers with his knuckles. This surprised them, and they would respond with a great buzzing noise, making the hive rumble. That meant all was well. He would pass down the line, saying hello to each hive.

Only once did the bees intrude into upstairs affairs. Along at the last Grandfather was living alone in the big house, but he had a neighbor couple who came to do for him. The husband helped with the farm work,

and the wife tidied and did some cooking. The husband was the one who always helped Grandfather tote his bees up and down, so their presence in the cellar was no secret. She had no fear, as some might have, of going down for vegetables, and one bright winter day she did that. But when she came up into the kitchen she neglected to close the door at the top of the steps, and then she went up to the bedroom to tighten up.

The bees were now attracted by the shaft of light penetrating below, because the brisk sunlight was streaming in the kitchen windows, and those of each hive who were working on the scout detail came aloft to see if spring had arrived and dandelions were ripe. When the lady came down in a few minutes the kitchen was a swarm, and the windows were darkened as the scouts tried to go through the glass. The lady's wall brought the men, but there was nothing to be done. No way to get the scouts back "down sills" and into their boxes.

But grandfather did fetch a stout coil spring and fasten it to the cellar door, so in future if anybody neglected to close it, the thing would snap into the jamb like a musket going off. Long after bees ceased to be winter tenants in the cellar, that spring would jar the house every so often to make people and cats jump for their lives. Some visitors didn't understand our simple explanation of the spring. "Oh, that — that's on account of the bees." Naturally.

The Monitor's daily religious article

## Prayer is relevant

If people realized the power of united prayer to adjust what seem to be insurmountable problems, they would find that intelligent solutions are at hand. Reliance on God, infinite Spirit, divine Mind, precludes self-will and the fearful trial-and-error methods that so often seem to produce as many problems as they attempt to solve.

True prayer has faith in the ability and willingness of an all-loving and all-wise God to take care of all His children. He does

this by means of spiritual ideas, to which our own inherent spiritual sense is responsive. They lead to right solutions in human affairs. Because the universe is actually spiritual — as is man and his entire existence — we have to mentally affirm the spiritual reality of any situation: Then we will begin to see the human scene express what we have accepted in consciousness.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes: "Thoughts un-

speak are not unknown to the divine Mind. Desire is prayer; and no loss can occur from trusting God with our desires, that they may be moulded and exalted before they take form in words and in deeds."

The enormity of the problems facing the nations breeds all kinds of pressures and fears. Here is where the power of prayer can replace fear and reduce or completely eliminate the pressures that are the result of a material sense of things. Here confidence in the infinite, all-wise God must replace the false belief that there can be another power to interfere with the continuous development of our spiritual sense. There is no other power besides God.

Money, politics, big business, organized labor, and so forth, are not, in themselves, power. There must be humility, patience, compassion, love for what is right and fair. These qualities are a working basis for human guidance. They are derived from God, divine Truth and Love.

The Lord's Prayer that Christ Jesus gave to his disciples is without doubt the prayer most universally accepted and used by Christians today. And the Golden Rule is still a most effective guideline in dealing with individuals or nations.

Is it not time that thinking people of the world should recognize the all-power of the infinite, ever-present Mind and the power of prayer? Each of us daily can affirm with conviction that God governs the universe, that man expresses the wisdom and goodness of his Maker, and that this spiritual fact cannot help but manifest itself in human experience.

The consistent prayer that realizes divine Mind is governing the affairs of men and nations has within it the ability to demonstrate God's power and presence here and now. Prayer is relevant to every activity.

<sup>1</sup>Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 1; <sup>2</sup>See Matthew 6:9-13; <sup>3</sup>Luke 6:31.

[See where on this page may be found translations of this article in French and German. Once a week an article on Christian Science appears in a French and a German translation.]

[This is a French translation of today's religious article]

Traduction de l'article religieux paraissant en anglais sur cette page  
(Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine)

## La prière est pertinente

Prier ensemble en vue de résoudre des problèmes apparemment insurmontables représente une force qui, si nous en étions conscients, mettrait à notre disposition des solutions intelligentes. S'appuyer sur Dieu, l'Esprit infini, l'Entendement divin, élimine la volonté personnelle et les terribles méthodes empiriques qui semblent si souvent produire autant de problèmes qu'elles essaient d'en résoudre.

La véritable prière s'appuie sur la capacité et la volonté d'un Dieu tout aimant, tout sage, de prendre soin de tous Ses enfants. Il y parvient grâce à des idées spirituelles auxquelles répond notre propre sens spirituel inhérent. Ces idées nous conduisent à de justes solutions dans les affaires humaines. Parce que l'univers est véritablement spirituel — tout comme l'homme et son existence intégrale — il nous faut mentalement affirmer la réalité spirituelle de toute situation. Nous commencerons alors à voir que la scène humaine constitue l'expression de ce que nous avons accepté dans la conscience.

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit: « Les pensées inexprimées ne sont pas inconnues à l'Entendement divin. Le désir, c'est la prière; et nous ne pouvons rien perdre en confiant nos desirs à Dieu, afin qu'ils soient façonnés et exaltés avant de prendre forme en paroles et en actions. »

Toutes sortes de pressions et de craintes émanent de l'énormité des problèmes auxquels les nations ont à faire face. C'est là que la puissance de la prière peut remplacer la crainte et réduire ou éliminer complètement les pressions qui résultent d'un sens matériel des choses. C'est là qu'une croyance erronée à la possibilité d'un autre pouvoir d'entraîner les progrès continus de notre sens spirituel, doit céder à notre confiance en un Dieu qui est toute sagesse et infini. Il

n'y a aucun autre pouvoir en dehors de Dieu.

L'argent, la politique, le monde des affaires, les syndicats, et ainsi de suite, ne constituent pas un pouvoir en eux-mêmes. Il faut de l'humilité, de la patience, de la compassion, de l'amour pour ce qui est juste et équitable. Ces qualités constituent une base viable du comportement humain. Elles dérivent de Dieu, la Vérité et l'Amour divins.

A n'en pas douter la Prière du Seigneur que Christ Jésus a donnée à ses disciples est la prière que les chrétiens acceptent et utilisent le plus universellement aujourd'hui. Et la Règle d'or guide encore les humains de la manière la plus efficace dans leurs rapports avec leurs semblables et entre nations. N'est-ce pas maintenant l'heure pour les penseurs du monde entier de reconnaître la toute-puissance de l'Entendement toujours présent et infini et la puissance de la prière? Chacun de nous peut affirmer quotidiennement avec conviction que Dieu gouverne l'univers, que l'homme exprime la sagesse et la bonté de son Créateur, et que ce fait spirituel doit nécessairement se manifester dans l'existence humaine.

La prière faite avec constance qui permet de comprendre que l'Entendement divin gouverne les affaires des hommes et des nations renferme en elle-même la capacité de démontrer la puissance et la présence de Dieu ici même et maintenant. Dans toutes nos entreprises la prière est pertinente.

<sup>1</sup>Science et Santé avec la Clé des Écritures, p. 1; <sup>2</sup>voir Matthieu 6:9-13; <sup>3</sup>Luce 6:31.

\*Christian Science: prononcer "kristienn" "saienss".

La traduction française de l'œuvre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, "Science et Santé avec la Clé des Écritures" de Mary Baker Eddy, écrite avec le texte anglais en regard. On peut l'acheter dans les Salles de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne ou la commander à Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

[This is a German translation of today's religious article]

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels  
(Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint einmal wöchentlich)

## Gebet ist praktisch anwendbar

Wenn sich die Menschen der Macht gemeinsamen Betens bewußt wären, die scheinbar unüberwindliche Probleme lösen kann, würden sie feststellen, daß intelligente Lösungen möglich sind. Sich auf Gott, den unendlichen Geist, das göttliche Gemüt, zu verlassen schließt Eigenwillen und furchterfülltes Experimentieren aus, das oft ebenso viele neue Probleme schafft, wie es zu lösen versucht.

Wahres Gebet vertraut darauf, daß der allliebende und allweise Gott fähig und willens ist, für alle Seine Kinder zu sorgen. Er tut dies durch geistige Ideen, auf die der uns innewohnende geistige Sinn anspricht. Sie führen zu richtigen Lösungen in menschlichen Angelegenheiten. Da das Universum — ebenso wie der Mensch und sein ganzes Dasein — in Wirklichkeit geistig ist, müssen wir an der geistigen Wirklichkeit in Bezug auf eine jede Situation festhalten. Dann werden wir sehen, daß im menschlichen Leben das zum Ausdruck kommt, was wir im Bewußtsein akzeptiert haben.

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt: „Unausgesprochene Gedanken sind dem göttlichen Gemüt nicht unbekannt. Verlangen ist Gebet; und kein Verlangen kann uns daraus erwachen, daß wir Gott unsere Wünsche anheimstellen, damit sie gemodelt und geläutert werden möchten, ehe sie in Worten und Taten Gestalt annehmen.“

Die ungeheuren Probleme, denen die Völker gegenüberstehen, verursachen alle Arten von Straß und Furcht. Hier kann die Macht des Gebets die Furcht vertreiben und den Straß, der das Ergebnis einer materiellen Daseinsauffassung ist, verringern oder völlig ausschalten. Hier muß das Vertrauen auf den unendlichen allweisen Gott, die falsche Annahme ersetzen, daß es eine andere Macht geben könne, die die stete Entwicklung unseres gel-

stigen Sinnes störend beeinflusst. Es gibt keine andere Macht neben Gott.

Geld, Politik, die Großindustrie, die Gewerkschaften usw. sind keine Macht an sich. Demut, Geduld, Mitgefühl, Liebe zu dem, was recht und fair ist, sind vonnöten. Diese Eigenschaften, die von Gott, der göttlichen Wahrheit und Liebe herkommen, sind eine gute Grundlage zur Führung der Menschen.

Das Gebet des Herrn, das Christus Jesus seinen Jüngern gab, ist zweifellos das heute von Christen am weitgehendsten akzeptierte und gesprochene Gebet. Und die goldene Regel<sup>1</sup> ist noch immer eine sehr wirksame Richtschnur beim Umgang mit einzelnen Menschen oder ganzen Völkern.

Ist es nicht an der Zeit, daß denkende Menschen überall in der Welt die Allmacht des unendlichen, immer gegenwärtigen Gemüts und die Macht des Gebets anerkennen? Jeder von uns kann täglich mit Überzeugung bestätigen, daß Gott das Universum regiert, daß der Mensch die Weisheit und Güte seines Schöpfers ausdrückt und daß diese geistige Tatsache nicht umhin kann, sich im menschlichen Leben kundzutun.

Das beständige Gebet, in dem wir uns vergegenwärtigen, daß das göttliche Gemüt die Angelegenheiten der Menschen und Völker regiert, trägt die Fähigkeit in sich, Gottes Macht und Gegenwart hier und jetzt zu demonstrieren. Gebet ist auf jede Tätigkeit anwendbar.

<sup>1</sup>Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 1; <sup>2</sup>s. Matthäus 6:9-13; <sup>3</sup>Lukas 6:31.

\*Christian Science: sprich "kristian" "saienss".

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, "Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite erhältlich. Das Buch kann in den Lesesalons der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

Friday, March 21, 1975

The Monitor's view

Opinion and commentary

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## What is owed Vietnam

There is something deeply troubling about the sight of the North Vietnamese Army forcefully advancing in South Vietnam and a United States Congress gripped by indecision as to whether to supply more aid to the South Vietnamese forces. Is this the way America wants to write the next chapter in the history of Vietnam? A world power that grows exhausted by its responsibilities and hesitates to offer the hand of help to a people fighting for its survival — in a country where it encouraged and indeed taught the people to resist?

The United States was once criticized for not letting the South Vietnamese fight their own battle. Now they are. While they are at the moment abandoning strategically unimportant regions, no one is saying they are not fighting well. Saigon is far from succumbing to a Communist take-over. The withdrawals are a militarily expedient effort to consolidate forces where they are needed most, given the limited availability of ammunition and equipment.

It is therefore ironic that at a time when the South Vietnamese have shaped up, so to speak, U.S. lawmakers are reducing military and economic aid, and even arguing it be cut off altogether.

Few think this does not enter into Hanoi's calculations. The North Vietnamese are taking ad-

vantage of what they perceive to be the weakening American resolve, even at great cost to themselves. According to some reports, they are throwing recruits into the fight who have had only one month's training.

The dilemma for Congress is deep. Americans are dismayed at the bloodshed and devastation wreaked on innocent people by American weapons. They are understandably sensitive to the compelling argument that Hanoi will never give up until it wins and that the U.S. can at least stop the bloodshed now by halting military aid.

But the question is whether it is morally right or wrong to sustain an army with the arms it was led to believe it would receive. The South Vietnamese are defending themselves. Hundreds of thousands of refugees are fleeing the Communist-overrun areas and now add to the South's economic as well as military burden. Surely there should be no argument about giving humanitarian assistance.

Clearly there are limits to U.S. power — and Vietnam was a sad lesson in an overextension and misuse of that power. But there are still moral questions that affect America's standing in the world — its reliability, its sense of judgment, and its willingness not to throw in the towel when there is still a chance to forestall a total Communist victory.

## An equal rights victory

The Supreme Court this week acted in accord with the as yet unpassed Equal Rights Amendment in deciding that widowers should have the same rights as widows in social security benefits.

The Equal Rights Amendment, which is stalled four states shy of ratification, declares: "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex."

This declaration is distinctly echoed in the court's decision overturning the social security law that dates back to the '30s. The opinion says that the Constitution "forbids the gender-based differentiation that results in the efforts of women workers, required to pay social security taxes, producing less protection for their families than is produced by the efforts of men."

Some critics of the ERA might argue that the court's new ruling, the most decisive to date on the issue of gender-based discrimination, shows that the intent of the amendment can be achieved without its passage. But its supporters could well reply that the

amendment would hasten the establishment of the equal rights principle by cutting short the case-by-case approach, and that the new ruling does not so much obviate the need for an ERA as give the amendment added standing.

As a practical matter, the case is strong for giving men the same protection from the loss of an income-producing spouse as a woman. In the lawsuit the court ruled on, the woman was the principal breadwinner. In today's economy, the working wife earns essentials for the family budget, not just extras. Her loss merits compensation.

In terms of simple equity, what a woman pays in social security taxes should be available to her own family in survival benefits, and not available only to the survivors of men workers.

As with many of the ramifications of the ERA, the new ruling appears to benefit men. But the larger point is that women's contributions to society are not valued proportionately to men's in pay, opportunities, or benefits — a situation which the new Supreme Court ruling helps correct.

## That Haldeman interview for pay

Whether or not H. R. Haldeman says anything new Sunday on CBS-TV, he has already made news by being paid for saying it.

The issue is not primarily the now familiar one of whether Watergate felons should profit from the crimes of which they stand convicted. The issue is whether the Haldeman interview (to be continued the following Sunday) is news, whether a news interview should be paid for, and whether a paid news interview is credible.

The questions have added interest in the light of speculation that former President Nixon may follow Mr. Haldeman as an interviewee for a sum many times the reported \$25,000 paid his former closest aide.

To us it seems that, with the Watergate investigation still not complete, and with Mr. Haldeman still seeking to establish his innocence in the courts, he remains a newsmaker. News media have sound grounds for seeking his views through all the competitive enterprise of print and broadcast journalism — but not through cold cash. Apart from the extremes of bidding for scoops that could result, there is the conceivable possibility of facts important to the formation of public policy being withheld by newsworthy figures until the price is right. Also questions of credibility are inevitably raised in a reader's or viewer's mind when it is known that the subject's answers to questions are being paid for.

Mr. Haldeman's CBS interviewer, Mike Wallace, argues that the programs will be like "feature" stories, rather than news stories — comparable to an article or book by a participant in events, for which he would be paid without similar controversy. Here the whole question of radio and TV equivalents to print journalism is raised, and clarifications are going to have to be sought all along the line as the electronic media seek more and more to have the full prerogatives of the traditional "press."

But whether in print or on the air, a Haldeman interview would be news, and the public evaluation of it should not be complicated by making the remarks a paid performance. (Unless, of course, one buys the argument that anyone interviewed by the probing Mr. Wallace deserves combat pay.)

The matter of credibility would also come up if Mr. Nixon were to give a paid interview. But here the matter of payment itself would have to be seen in relation to the practice of paying previous former presidents for their "memoirs" on TV. Mr. Nixon or a network could hardly be faulted for repeating that arrangement. Obviously, however, if Mr. Nixon were impelled to do that "soul-searching" and opening his heart to the people suggested by former special prosecutor Jaworski and others, some of the effect would be lost if he received \$150,000 for it.

## Refugee?



## Not by talk alone

By Richard L. Strout

Washington Secretary Kissinger speaks in a slow, grave, measured voice in a city whose walls are daubed with hate slogans directed against him — signed with hammer and sickle. It is the opening of the World Food Conference in Rome, Nov. 4, last year. The big audience in the Palazzo del Congressi leans forward knowing that this is the spokesman for the nation that has been the world's food bank for 20 years.

"The profound promise of our era," Dr. Kissinger says, "is that for the first time we may have the technical capacity to free mankind from the scourge of hunger."

"Therefore, today we must proclaim a bold objective — that within a decade no child will go to bed hungry."

There is applause, it sounds compassionate, inspiring.

I am reminded of it by President Ford's talk at Notre Dame University this week. "When the World Food Conference met in Rome," he recalled, "I was faced with a perplexing problem." In short, food prices in America were rising and scarcity growing, and at the same time he was asked to expand America's world food commitments. This is what happened.

Sensors on the U.S. delegation at Rome insisted that Earl Butz, Secretary of Agriculture and head of the U.S. delegation, cable the White House asking the U.S. to increase the pledge of aid from one million to two million tons. Canada and Australia had pledged to increase theirs in the global emergency. All eyes turned on the U.S. Mr. Butz sent the cable but afterwards denounced the "Democratic" senators who joined the appeal (omitting Republicans Hattfield and Javits) for seeking "partisan political gain." Representatives of some 130 nations saw an open row in the American delegation. Sen. Hubert Humphrey, member of the delegation, said he was confident the U.S. would announce more aid later on; why couldn't it do so now, he asked?

In Washington, Mr. Ford rejected the appeal for the reasons he just gave at Notre Dame. At the Rome conference Ann Armstrong, White House counselor, had the uncomfortable job of explaining the matter: "The American housewife is having a

tough enough time meeting her own budget," she said. She explained that emergency food shipments would send up the price at home. She seemed to be giving chilling notice that the world could no longer count automatically on the U.S. to bail it out. It sounded to some like a reversal to an earlier day; perhaps to isolationism.

Not at all, said President Ford at Notre Dame. In fact this week he specifically spoke out against "the new isolationism." He congratulated students who had skipped a meal to help feed the world's hungry. As to the Rome conference, he explained, "as crop reports improved, I designated a sum even higher than the highest option recommended to me at the time of the conference."

This, curiously enough, is what Senator Humphrey publicly guessed would happen.

Mr. Ford was optimistic in his speech in Indiana. He said, "The developing nations of the world are increasingly successful in bringing prosperity to larger numbers of their own people."

This will surprise some students of the subject and officials of United Nations food groups. Mr. Ford estimated that "400 million to 500 million people suffer from malnutrition." This is perhaps one-fifth of the people on earth. And there is considerable gloomy evidence that the total will grow as global population expands.

Sen. Dick Clark (D) of Iowa, reviewing the Rome conference at which he was a delegate, charged in a Senate speech that the U.S. is increasingly using its food as a weapon. During fiscal 1974, he asserted, over 68 percent of exported food aid went to Cambodia and Vietnam. It was "unconscionable," he thought, that food goes first "not to where the most people are starving but where it seems desirable to support a friendly political regime or exert diplomatic leverage."

Official words and acts tend to be confusing. It was Dr. Kissinger's inspirational goal last November, as he slipped in and out of the Rome conference, "that no child will go to bed hungry." All will applaud the hope. But children, alas, can't eat rhetoric.

## Mirror of opinion

### Perch for political pals?

Timid policing can ruin campaign financing reform. This is why only vigorous, top flight men and women — nationally prominent, politically knowledgeable, brimming with integrity — should sit on the Federal Election Commission that will implement the nation's new rules for raising and spending political money.

Sadly, a high standard for membership is not being applied. There are six seats to be filled. Senate leaders have nominated two unknowns. House leaders have nominated two defeated, mediocre congressmen, one of them Wisconsin's Vernon Thomson.

Congress, of course, still must confirm all nominations. It could seriously challenge the uninspiring choices of the leadership. But will it? The answer to that question may tell a lot about this restive new Congress' sense of responsibility. Surely there can be little doubt that if campaign financing reform is to be effective, the commission must be more than a perch for political pals and ousted lawmakers. — Milwaukee Journal

Printed in Great Britain by King & Henshaw, Ltd., London, for The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Victoria Street, Boston, U.S.A. London Office, 415 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1.

## Readers write

### Pentagon cries wolf?

To The Christian Science Monitor:

You reported recently that Gen. George Brown testified that the Russians are threatening the United States with a bomber they call Backfire.

The sighting of the Russian bomber Bison in the '50s provoked similar cries of alarm from the Pentagon. Congress immediately appropriated vast sums of money for the construction of the SAGE air defense system. Although they discovered a few years later that the major Russian thrust was into an ICBM system, they still persisted in the construction of this intricate technological marvel to repulse a few score bombers.

Are these cries of the Pentagon like the shepherd boy who shouted wolf? If Congress remembers the lesson of the Bison, is it possible that this play of the Pentagon will backfire?

Philip Baumelster

Tonantzintla, Pue., Mexico

### Fiddling Easterners

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Nothing has illuminated the murky obfuscation about who is hooked on OPEC oil more brightly than did the coruscating howls from the eight Eastern governors going into orbit over the oil import tax. I never knew whether or not it was really true that the East has been fiddling while it burns up 90 percent of the imported oil but the doubt is gone now.

What amazes me is that the East claims to have more coal than we could all use up in the next three hundred years. Even little Rhode has deposits of hard coal. What are you folks saving the coal for, a rise in the market? Get out your picks and start swinging. It would be a grand sight to see a steam engine come blowing around the curve somewhere in the mountains again. Come on, fellows, you can kick the imported stuff if you try. We're with you.

Holland, Mich. Kenneth O'Meara

### Top hats

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I was very interested to read the recent article by Erle Bourne in reference to the making of top hats by Habig of Vienna. Being the hat buyer for Moss Bros. of Covent Garden, London, for many years, I would like to point out that top hats of all descriptions have been made in England for a very great number of years, and still are being made in large quantities.

Moss Bros. fit thousands of race goers every year for the English Derby, the Royal Ascot Race Meetings, and garden parties held at Buckingham Palace. On these occasions morning dress is worn including, of course, the top hat. Many thousands of gray top hats are held in stock, also black top hats which are in demand for certain functions.

The black top hats are still hand made as they were over 100 years ago, and at this moment in time Moss Bros. can still supply a top hat covered with the genuine silk plush.

London H. C. Scourfield

## Comfort for stockholders

By Louis H. Bean

The public may not be troubled by the fact that Wall Street brokers have been hard hit by the recession. But the fact is that millions of stock and bond holders who are living moderately and are dependent on dividends also are affected. Not only have their assets shrunk in value but dividends have been cut twice, once by companies in financial trouble and then by a 50 percent increase in living costs over the past years.

Why bring this subject up now when, in spite of the deepening recession and growing unemployment, the stock market looks more cheerful? Having dropped something like 500 points between January, 1973, and December, 1974, from a Dow-Jones index of about 1,050 to about 550, it has in the first two months of this year returned to about 750 — a very substantial recovery from a phenomenal drop.

Does this mean that reduced dividends will soon be restored and that the Dow index is going on up back to 1050? Do investors returning to Wall Street see a continued market recovery and a business turnaround beyond current gloomy headlines such as "Housing output off 55 percent," "Ford profits decline by 60 percent during 1974," "Prices up 14.4 percent," "GNP down 9.1 percent"?

It is common knowledge that the current lowering of interest rates stimulates the stock market and ultimately helps industries in need of lower-cost capital. But how long will this last? What goes up often comes down.

There is, however, an implied answer in a document that you may have read about but not seen — the President's new federal budget. In a most unusual venture, the Council of Economic Advisers supplied the Pres-

### Bavarian visit

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Re "Bavarian state visit to Peking a 'coup'":

While your analysis of Herr Strauss' visit to Peking is relatively perceptive, your background information is in need of a bit of repair. Franz Josef Strauss is indeed the chairman of Bavaria's largest political party, the CSU; he is not, however, the Bavarian head of state [Ministerpräsident]. The latter post is held down by a Strauss deputy and longtime protegee by the name of Alfons Goppel. Of course nobody doubts that the real power behind the Bavarian throne is our 20th-century "Kaiser Franz Josef," and his state visit to China can quite accurately be viewed as a sort of Bavarian foreign politicking.

Munich, Bavaria Robert S. Horton

### Method of protest

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I am writing in response to the letter from Jacob Kalnin in which he says he is canceling his subscription to the Monitor because of its unjust attitude toward the Palestinian Arabs.

My intention in this article is not to attack or defend the Monitor's point of view regarding the Palestinian Arabs but rather to question Mr. Kalnin's method of protest.

Newspapers have an obligation to take a stand on issues and by so doing they inevitably flare up differences of opinion. But our failure to support a newspaper by canceling our subscription will not change the paper's stand.

If we firmly believe a newspaper has taken an unfair stand our energies should be spent on a written rebuttal which gives evidence to support our point of view, rather than one which imposes monetary threats!

Louis Brandeis once said, "The greatest of truths is in the market place of ideas," and if we choose the route of cancellation, we are limiting that market. However, if we choose to do battle with the pen we are contributing to the discovery of the truth.

Minneapolis Scott Armstrong

### Correction

To The Christian Science Monitor:

On March 13 the Monitor published a letter by me concerning Israel Shahak. In it I incorrectly stated that Professor Shahak participated in a conference in Amsterdam last fall at which some PLO members also participated.

I have since learned that there were no PLO participants at the meeting, and that the meeting was not a formal conference as such.

Boston Irene L. Gendzier

Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.